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BRAMBACH'S  
TIN ORTHOGRAPHY.

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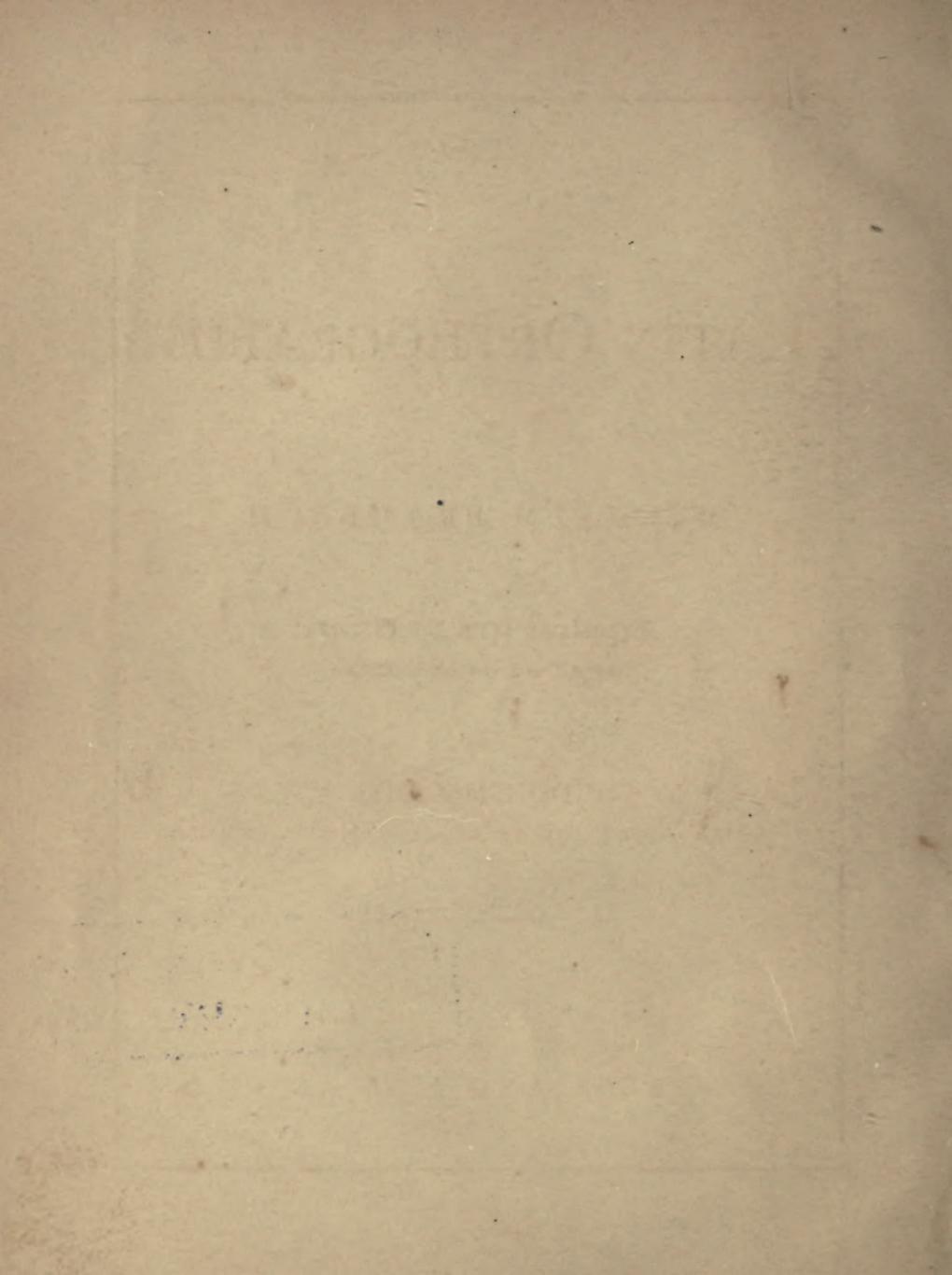
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## PREFATORY NOTE.

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THE following translation of BRAMBACH'S admirable *Hülfsbüchlein für lateinische Rechtschreibung* will, I trust, prove of practical value to classical students in this country. To those whose aim it is to become accurate Latinists, the importance of the subject can scarcely be overstated. It has been held, indeed, by not a few scholars of sober judgment, that it is a matter of even greater moment than the question of Latin pronunciation; but, not to touch upon that vexed point, it would, perhaps, be truer to say that until Latin orthography is systematically and persistently taught in our schools and colleges, no reformation in pronunciation is likely to obtain generally.

The significance of the subject from a metrical and etymological point of view is too manifest to require argument.

And yet it is scarcely too much to say that the whole matter is practically ignored in this country,

both in the actual teaching of the class-room and, with few praiseworthy exceptions, in American editions of the classics. In the former, as a general rule, one form of a word is accepted in written exercises as being quite as good as another; while in the latter, outside a few scholarly editions, we find a dead level of orthographic uniformity from Sallust to Tacitus.

That such a state of things can long exist in a country where there are so many teachers trained in the best European universities and fully abreast of the results of Continental investigation, is not to be expected. England, the most conservative of nations in things classical, as in all other things, has responded with unwonted promptness to the eloquent pleadings of PROF. MUNRO on the subject in his Introduction to Lucretius, and English schoolmasters, it is said, are doing conscientious work in this direction. In Germany the subject has long been accorded in the schools that degree of painstaking attention which it so fully merits, every boy in the gymnasia being required to keep constantly at his elbow such a ready-reference table of orthography as that appended to this volume. Of the eminent scholars who, in that country, have made the matter a subject of special investigation, FLECKEISEN, WAGNER, SCHULTZ, and

others, BRAMBACH stands confessedly first, his larger work published in 1868 (*Die Neugestaltung der lateinischen Orthographie in ihrem Verhältniss zur Schule*) having made him the generally recognized authority on the subject. In this *Hülfsbüchlein* the student will find embodied the results of that more elaborate work as well as those of the author's subsequent study, and it is to be hoped, in the interests of sound scholarship, that the book will be as cordially welcomed by teachers in America as it has been by their brethren in Germany.

Immediately on the appearance of the *Hülfsbüchlein*, in 1872, the eminent classical publishers, Messrs. Teubner of Leipzig, advertised that thereafter the texts of their Latin authors for schools would be printed in accordance with its decisions. These well-known texts ("für den Schulgebrauch") are used in many of our best schools and colleges, and afford valuable aid to teachers who bestow any attention upon Latin orthography. Necessarily dictionaries and grammars exert an overwhelming influence in this direction, and it is a hopeful sign that we have recently had an elementary Latin text-book (the excellent *Latin Primer* by PROF. B. L. GILDERSLEEVE, PH. D.) in which BRAMBACH's spelling has been consistently followed, and that the revised edition of ANDREWS' *Latin Lexi-*

*con* has been intrusted to scholars who are known to be in sympathy with the great German authority.

My special obligations are due to my friend, PROF. THOS. R. PRICE, M. A., one of the foremost of our young American scholars, not only for assistance in verification of authorities cited, but for repeated and valuable suggestions.

A few errors in the German original have been corrected in this translation, and the table of abbreviations extended.

The references to Vol. II. of NEUE'S *Formenlehre der lateinischen Sprache* have also been changed so as to conform to the new edition of that valuable work, which has entirely superseded among scholars the old edition referred to in the original.

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## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFATORY NOTE . . . . .	3
INTRODUCTION TO THE GERMAN EDITION . . . . .	9
ABBREVIATIONS . . . . .	14
GENERAL RULES OF ORTHOGRAPHY.	
A. SPELLING.	
§ 1. The Nature of Latin Spelling . . . . .	15
§ 2. The Latin Alphabet . . . . .	15
B. RULES DEDUCIBLE FROM PHONETICS.	
§ 3. The Concurrence of two I's . . . . .	16
§ 4. The Concurrence of two V's . . . . .	17
§ 5. Diphthongs . . . . .	18
§ 6. Guttural Consonants . . . . .	20
§ 7. Labial Consonants . . . . .	21
§ 8. Dental Consonants . . . . .	22
§ 9. Liquid and Nasal Consonants . . . . .	23
§ 10. The Sibilant S . . . . .	24
§ 11. X before S . . . . .	24
§ 12. Aspirates . . . . .	25

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**C. RULES DEDUCIBLE FROM INFLECTION AND DERIVATION.**

§ 13. The First Declension . . . . .	26
§ 14. The Second Declension . . . . .	26
§ 15. The Third Declension . . . . .	27
§ 16. The Fourth Declension . . . . .	30
§ 17. Adjectives and Numerals . . . . .	31
§ 18. Pronouns . . . . .	31
§ 19. Verbal Inflections . . . . .	33
§ 20. Verbal Compounds . . . . .	34
ORTHOGRAPHICAL INDEX, alphabetically arranged . . . . .	39
READY-REFERENCE TABLES FOR LATIN ORTHOGRAPHY . . . . .	155

## INTRODUCTION TO THE GERMAN EDITION.

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RULES for Latin orthography have a double aim.

In the first place, they seek to give the texts of authors the proper form that is based upon the history of the language.

In the second place, they settle the forms for modern Latinity.

### I.

The time in which the Roman writers now read in our schools flourished, embraces a period of about two centuries (something more than from 100 B. C.\* to 100 A. D.). At the beginning of this period, the Latin language, as is frequently evidenced by the texts of these authors, was in process of a rapid development in respect to forms. With a view to distinguish the usage of these writers in the matter of pronunciation and orthography, we may divide them into three groups.

To the first and oldest group belong Cicero, Cæsar, and Sallust.

Of these, Sallust has a marked fondness for long-

\* This limit is given in view of the fact that Terence is, unfortunately, no longer read in German schools.

established forms, while Cæsar lends a ready ear to the pronunciation just coming into fashion, and in so far as his philological studies allow it to seem advisable, forwards a general acceptance of the same through his writing. Cicero takes a middle course, by seeking not so much to carry through his own peculiar notions about the correct system of phonetic spelling, as by accepting the actually received usage in regard to pronunciation and orthography, and by making concessions to it contrary to his own convictions.

Livy, Vergil, Horace, and Ovid constitute a second group.

Livy is no innovator in the matter of spelling and pronunciation. In his simple narrative he clings to the prevailing orthography of his contemporaries. But as his whole heart is with the past, he has the knack, when treating of grave and venerable matters of religion and state, of giving an antique coloring to his narrative by using words aptly selected, whether we regard the words in themselves or their archaic spelling. The same is true of Vergil.

On the other hand, Horace and Ovid, gladly turning to the fresh life of the present, prefer to avail themselves of the modes of speech just coming into vogue. Horace, indeed, puts himself into a conscious antagonism to the old-fashioned poetry of the past.

To the third group belong Quintilian, Curtius, and Tacitus.

These wrote in a time when the innovations which had forced their way in since Cæsar's day had attained general recognition, and were used in writing without hesitation.

Apart from the others stand Cornelius Nepos and Phædrus, whose writings have been handed down to us in such a way as to render impossible any authoritative judgment as to the original state of their texts. We can only remove from these texts incorrect readings, without introducing into them the peculiar orthography of any fixed time.

On the other hand, the texts of the other authors named above may be so dealt with, that the first two groups conform to the practice of the old Latin in pronunciation and spelling, which prevailed down to the time of Nero, while the third (Quintilian, Curtius, and Tacitus) belongs to the Silver Latinity in its highest development.

Moreover, we are not to suppose that ancient authors undertook any critical revision of their manuscripts with an eye to orthography. So far as we can form an opinion from the originals, the ancients did not hesitate to use side by side, in the same passage, and without distinction, both of the correct forms of a word, provided that these forms still held a place in the living speech.

A narrow selection of certain forms, the spelling and pronunciation of which were to be rigidly observed throughout, would, in the eyes of an author, have seemed a task fit only for some obscure literary

drudge. But, on the other hand, they were equally far from employing recklessly current and antiquated forms side by side.

The bad taste of the second century after Christ first introduced this vicious habit.

## II.

The orthography which obtained in the Silver age, when at its highest form-development (from Nero to Hadrian), may be justly regarded as the best model both for modern Latinity and for grammatical purposes. For, in the first place, our Latin forms have been, in point of fact, based upon this orthography by the older grammarians. The later grammarians too, in part unconsciously, have nearly all taken this stage of the development of the language as their starting-point. To think of setting up now any other period as the standard, would be a useless experiment, and, in comparison with the insignificance of the object, one involving far too much trouble. In the second place, we know of no earlier period of the Latin tongue so precise in the matter of forms as that which begins with Nero, while it evidently would not be advisable to select for our purpose any later time. In the third place, the form of the language from Nero to Hadrian really exhibits its fullest phonetic development.

In presenting the essential general rules for Latin orthography, we have in the following pages taken as our basis the model period of the language. Side by side, we have also given those deviations of the

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older period which should be familiar to the pupil for his reading.

The greater part of this hand-book consists of an index of words, in which we have arranged, in alphabetical order, the rules of orthography which are of most importance in schools, for written exercises, and for the reading of authors. In preparing this index, regard has been had as much as possible to practical needs. We have especially omitted, so far as feasible, all references to larger grammatical works, since it is not seldom the case that the teacher has no means of verifying such references. On the other hand, pertinent citations from authors used in schools are given. By thus referring the reader to sources easy of access, we afford him the opportunity of prosecuting his own orthographic investigations, and of keeping them vividly in his mind.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

BR. = *Die Neugestaltung der lateinischen Orthographie in ihrem Verhältniss zur Schule*, von WILHELM BRAMBACH. Leipzig (Teubner), 1868.

*Cod. Vat.* Verrin = Codex Vaticanus of Cicero's Orations against Verres (Cicero, ed. BAITER, HALM, Zürich, 1854, Vol. II, 1, pp. 133 *sqq.* 446 *sqq.* MAI, *Auct. Class.* II, p. 390 *sqq.*).

*Cod. Veron.* Livii = T. Livii ab urbe condita lib. III — IV, quae supersunt in codice Veronensi (ed. MOMMSEN, in the Transactions of the Berlin Academy, 1868; Phil.-Hist. Cl. p. 31).

C. I. L. = Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.

C. I. Rh. = Corpus Inscriptionum Rhenanarum.

FL. = Fifty paragraphs from a *Hilfsbüchlein für lateinische Rechtschreibung*, by ALFRED FLECKEISEN. Leipzig (Teubner), 1861.

HENZEN, Scavi = Scavi nel bosco sacro dei fratelli Arvali . . . . relazione publ. da GUGLIELMO HENZEN. Roma, 1868.\*

OR. = ORELLI (Inscriptionum Lat. Collectio).

I. R. N. = Inscriptiones Regni Neapolitani (ed. MOMMSEN).

*Mon. Ancyrr.* = Monumentum Ancyranum.

*Placidi Gloss.* = Glossæ Placidi Grammatici (ed. MAI).

P. L. M. = Priscae Latinitatis Monumenta Epigraphica.

\* This work contains a list of Inscriptions which supplement and confirm the third section of *Die Neugestaltung der lat. Orthographie*, p. 307 *sqq.*

## GENERAL RULES OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

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### A. SPELLING.

#### § 1. THE NATURE OF LATIN SPELLING.

THE spelling of the Romans was phonetic (according to sound); that is, the sounds uttered in actual pronunciation were indicated by the spelling. If single sounds were varied or lost, the spelling changed in conformity with such variation, while lost sounds were no longer indicated.

Etymological spelling is opposed to phonetic spelling. Etymological spelling arises when those sounds which were originally present in a word are still written in full, after they have undergone change, or are only faintly heard in the living pronunciation. Of this last kind is the French spelling.

#### § 2. THE LATIN ALPHABET.

From the time of Augustus, the Romans used the following alphabet:

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V X Y Z.

The two letters I and V marked a vowel as well as a consonant sound, viz. *i* and *j*, *u* and soft *w*. The character J for *i* (*pronounced like y*) is modern. But even in antiquity, side by side with the angularly shaped V, there came into use a rounded secondary form U, employed in writings on papyrus or parchment, in painted as well as in *sunk* inscriptions, and, more rarely, in *raised* ones. This

secondary form likewise marked a vowel as well as a consonant sound.

The letters Y and Z belong to foreign words, especially Greek ones.

The Latin alphabet is derived immediately from the Greek. Z stood in the sixth place, but it was scarcely used at all, and in the third century B. C. disappeared. Its place was taken by G, a letter which did not originally exist, and which took its shape from C. Towards the end of the Republic, the necessity of writing Greek words accurately led to the adoption of Y, and to the re-admission of Z. These letters consequently came in at the end of the alphabet.

In the modern forms of the Latin alphabet, I i and J j, U u and V v, are distinct. But as the character J did not come down to us from antiquity, it has, in more modern times, been generally removed from the texts of Latin authors. The smaller form *j* is also to be avoided in Latin. On the other hand, the use of *u* to mark a vowel sign, and *v* to mark a consonant sign, has become far more general. We adhere to the prevailing usage, and consequently in the following pages, I or *i* denotes the vowel *i* as well as the consonantal *j* (pronounced *y*). V designates the vowel *u* and soft *w*; *u* is only vowel, *v* only consonantal.

## B. RULES DEDUCIBLE FROM PHONETICS.

### § 3. THE CONCURRENCE OF TWO I's.

In ancient times, II was written, (1) if two purely vowel *i*-sounds met together; (2) occasionally to mark a half vowel sound = *ī*; (3) if a consonantal *i* preceded a vowel *i* = *ii*.

1. Two purely vowel *i*-sounds come together :

a. In the Genitive Singular of the Second Declension (§ 14, 2).  
 b. In the Dative and Ablative Plural of the First Declension, and in the Nominative, Dative, and Ablative Plural of the Second Declension (§ 13. § 14, 3).  
 c. In the Perfect Tense and in the derived forms, if a *v* falls out between two *i*-sounds . . . -ii = ivi (§ 19, II.).

2. A half vowel sound *ij* arises whenever *i* occurs between two vowels without forming a separate syllable, the *i* in this case being essentially a consonant. So in *Ajax* = *Ajax*, a little of the vowel sound was heard, and it was pronounced *Aījax*. The latter was also indicated in writing, though not regularly, by the double I : AIIAX. Examples of the same kind are AIIO, GAIIVS, GRAIIVS, (*is*) EIIVS, MAIIA, MAIOR, PEIIOR, POMPEIIVS, TROIIA, VVLTEIIIVS. Cicero is said to have written AIIAX, AIIO, MAIIA.

But as this was not the general usage in spelling, we adhere to the prevailing custom of the ancients, and write only ONE I : Ajax, aio, Gaius, Graius, eius, Maia, maior, peior, Pompeius, Troia, Vulteius.

Instead of II, a lengthened I (I = *i longa*) was also sometimes used, a character which originally represented the vowel *i long by nature*. In regard to this, as also on the double I, cf. Br. pp. 23, 184–188. We also find in Ciceronian MSS. the customary spelling with a single I, e. g. eius, maior in *Vat. Verr.*, *De Re p.*, al. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 426.

3. Consonantal *i* may stand before vowel *i* = *ji* in compounds of the verb **iacio**. Cf. § 20, II.

#### § 4. THE CONCURRENCE OF TWO V'S.

VV was written in antiquity, (1) if two vowel *u*-sounds came together; (2) if a vowel *u* followed a consonantal *v*

=vu; (3) if a vowel u preceded a consonantal v =uv. VV representing uu and vu was not in use before the time of Augustus, but the older combination VO =uo and vo, was employed instead.

Cicero wrote INGENVOS, SERVOS (*ingenuos, servos*) for the Nominative Singular.

During the second half of the first century A. D., the grammars adopted the later form VV, which had come into use since the time of Augustus.

We follow the grammars of this time and write :

aedituus	avus	vulgus	acuant
exiguus	cervus	vulnus	metuunt
ingenuus	servus	vulpes	statuunt
perpetuus	vivus	vultur	tribuunt
mortuus	ovum	vultus	vivunt, etc.

VV representing uv (e. g. uva, iuvo, iuventus) is certainly older than vu, uu, and there is no question as to its employment in writing.

Cf. Br. 87-101 on the older combination VO, which is also found in the later days of the Empire, and on the development of VV (uu, vu, uv).

VV was sometimes avoided by the falling away of one of these characters, e. g. INGENVS = *ingenuus*, VIVS = *vivus*, IVENTVS = *iuentus*. (Br. 90 sq., 94.) Under this head belongs the familiar dius = *divus* (sub dio).

On quu, see § 6, II.

### § 5. DIPHTHONGS.

1. Of the Diphthongs, ae and oe are liable to be confounded with e. Cf. such words as caelum, glaeba, oboedio.

As early as from the first century after Christ, ae was confounded

with *e* in inscriptions, and it is often difficult to arrive at the correct spelling, since the oldest MSS. are in this respect utterly untrustworthy and faulty. We can only decide for the *æ* or the *e* with absolute certainty when a doubtful word is authenticated by well-written inscriptions. The confounding of *œ* and *e* passed over from plebeian into mediæval Latin, and has had a deteriorating influence on MSS. As in the Middle Ages *æ* and *œ* were confounded with *e*, so the distinction even between *æ* and *œ* became obliterated (BR. 204–207).

2. The Romans rendered *ει* before a vowel, in Greek words, by *e* as well as *i*. They did not employ the diphthong *ei*. This rendering of *ει* by *e* is the older usage, and belongs to the times of Cicero and Augustus, but by the first century of the Empire *i* = *ει* occurs far oftener. We cannot lay down a general rule which will hold in the case of every word, but must be guided in individual instances by the readings of MSS. and by inscriptions. See in the alphabetical index, **Alexandrea**, **Antiochea**, **Areopagita**, **Areus pagus**, **Augeas**, **Dareus**, **Decelea**, **Heraclea**, **Pythagoreus**, **Seleucea**, **Thalia**.

Before consonants *ει* usually becomes *i*, e. g. in patronymics like *Atrides*. Cf. in index, **cheragra**, **Hilotae**, **idyllium**, **Polycletus**.

The older form with *e* was preserved in *Aeneas* (*Αἰνεῖας*); *i* became prevalent in *Academia* (*Ἀκαδήμεια*). On the other hand, in most words, particularly in adjectives in *ειος* and in names of towns in *εια*, the usage varied, so that Priscian was forced to allow *e* as well as *i*. For examples, see ZUMPT on *Cic. in Verr.* II, 2, 21, 51; MADVIG on *Cic. de Fin.* V, 19, 54; ELLENDT on *Cic. de Or.* I, 21, § 98 (I, p. 67 sq.); OSANN on *Cic. de Re p.* (pp. 466–468); FLECKEISEN, *Philologus*, IV, 335 sq.; RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* pp. 415, 417 sq.; Cf. KELLER, *Jahrb. für Phil.* 103, p. 759.

### § 6. GUTTURAL CONSONANTS.

#### I. *C as a Sibilant.*

From the beginning of the Middle Ages, or, at the earliest, from the last century of the Roman empire, C before I with a following vowel was pronounced as a sibilant. About the same time, or a little earlier, T before I with a following vowel in like manner became a sibilant. For example, since *cia* and *tia* were pronounced alike (*zia*), *ci* and *ti* were confounded in writing, and thus great confusion occurred in the MSS. of the Middle Ages. The true spelling can only be ascertained from the oldest MSS., and from inscriptions.

As early as the third century, *ti* before a vowel was confounded with *ci* in the African dialects. See L. MÜLLER, *De re metr.* p. 262. In the rest of the Western nations, the confusion probably first occurred a century later (BR. 215–219).

Examples are: *condicio*, *contio*, *nuntio*, *otium*, *solacium*, etc. Here belongs the whole class of Adjectives in *-icius*, which were first written with a *t* (*-itius*) after the fall of the Roman empire.

#### II. *QV before V.*

QV preceding a *u*-sound does not occur in the time of the Roman republic. Cicero wrote QVOM, CVM, QVOI (*cui*), EQVOS (*equus*), and the like. But when VV = *vñ* had been formed, QVV also came into use, and we therefore write, following the text-books of the Roman empire :

antiquus,	coquus,	loquuntur,
iniquus,	equus,	sequuntur, etc.

BR. 95, 229 *sq.* Cf. above, § 4. The Ciceronian MSS. still preserve numerous remains of the spelling QVOM, etc.

But before the combination QVV (*quu*) was made possible, in some instances two new combinations had already been formed from the older form QVO. Q passed over into C, and from the VO there arose, either through abrasion, simple V, or through loss of V, simple O.

Thus are to be explained the following forms :

**cum**, old *quom*, was not written *quuum*.

**cotidie**, sharpened into **cottidie** (*quito-die*) ; not to be written *quotidie*.

As *cum* arose from *quom*, so the termination *-eus* arose from *quos* in Substantives and Adjectives : e. g. *accus*, instead of *aequus*, *cocus*, instead of *cognitus*, from *aequos* and *cognos*. This termination, which we frequently meet with in MSS., is, it is true, theoretically correct, but was not accepted by the grammarians of the Empire. Consequently we avoid it. So too the verbal forms *secuntur*, *locuntur*, instead of *sequuntur*, *loquuntur*, from *sequontur*, *loquentur*. (BR. 232-237.)

### § 7. LABIAL CONSONANTS.

#### I. *B* before *S* and *T*.

*B* before *S* and *T* was pronounced hard, and sounded like *P*. In many instances this hard sound is indicated by the spelling, and in place of the original *B*, we find the *P*, which had come to represent that sound.

On this point the grammars should lay down the following rules :

1. *B* is written before *S* in Substantives, whose Genitive ends in *-bis*; e. g. *urbs*, not *urps*; *plebs*, not *pleps*.
2. *B* is written before *S* and *T* in Prepositions ; *ab* (*abs*, *absque*), *ob*, *sub*; e. g. *absorbeo*, *obses*, *obsto*, *obtinco*, *subsequor*, etc ; not *aps*, *opt*.

Only in *subter* and *supter* are both spellings allowed, but the first is the more correct.

3. P is written before S and T in the Conjugation of the Verb; e. g. *scribo*, *scripsi*, *scriptum*, not *scribsi*; *absorpsi*, *nupsi*, *nuptum*, etc.

In antiquity, these rules were not always observed. We frequently find in inscriptions such forms as *PLEPS*, *OPSIDIO*, *OPTINEO*, *SCRIBTVS*, etc. (BR. 241–248.)

## II. *P between M and S, M and T.*

When M and S or M and T collide, a *p*-sound is inserted after the M. There are physiological reasons for this. The P-sound arises on opening the lips closed for the *m*-sound, and renders easier the transition to S or T. Accordingly, in Verbs whose stem ends in M, a P is inserted before the terminations *si*, *tum*, etc., e. g. *demo*, *dempsi*, *demptum*; *emo*, *emptum*; *sumo*, *sumpsi*, *sumptum*, etc. This spelling obtains universally in the case of the Verb. On the other hand, the P was generally discarded by grammarians in the Substantive *hiems*.

BR. 248–250. *HIEMPS* is also supported by examples (*ib.* 249).

## § 8. DENTAL CONSONANTS.

The two Dental Consonants, D and T, often sounded so much alike at the end of a word that they could not be distinguished. Owing to this, confusion frequently arose between D and T in spelling. The following rules are to be observed as being generally applicable:

I. Verbal endings have T: e. g. *inquit*, *reliquit*, not *inquid*, etc.

2. Pronouns have D : e. g. *illud* (like *aliud*), and *quod*, *quid*, *id*, to distinguish them from the Verbs *quit*, *it*, and the general Numeral *quot*.

3. Prepositions have D (*ad*, *apud*), and Conjunctions, T (*at*, *aut*, *et*, *ut*). *Sed* is an exception to the last.

The Adverb *hanc* has the secondary form *haut*, and sometimes *hau* before consonants.

BR. 251-254. The usage of the ancients deviates frequently from these rules. The first rule is the surest, although such forms as INQVID and the like occur. We meet more frequently the pronominal forms QVOT, QVIT, and QVOD (as a Numeral Adjective), and even QVODANNIS = *quotan-nis*. So the Preposition and Conjunction AT = *ad* and *at*, is often not distinguished; SET = *sed* is remarkably frequent both in old and in later Latin. APVT, ILLVT, ISTVT, etc., are furthermore found.

### § 9. LIQUID AND NASAL CONSONANTS.

#### I. Doubling of the L.

After a long vowel L is frequently sharpened. There consequently arises a fluctuation in spelling between L and LL. Compare, in the alphabetical index, the words : *querela*, **Messalla**, **Paullus**, *paulus*, **Pollio**, *mille*, *vilicus*.

BR. 257-263.

#### II. M before Dental and Guttural Consonants.

In compounds, M, regularly before Dental Consonants, frequently before Guttural, becomes N.

I. Before Dental : (idem) *eundem*, *eorundem*; (quidam) *quendam*; (tam) *tantus*; (quam) *quantus*; *tantundem*, *identidem*.

2. Before Guttural: cf., in the alphabetical index, *cumque*, *quicumque*; *nunquam*, *numquam*; *quamquam*; *uterque*, *utrumque*, and the like.

BR. 263 - 266.

### III. *N before S.*

*N* sounded but feebly as a Nasal between *S* and a preceding long vowel. It was therefore often dropped in writing. On the other hand, it was sometimes written even in cases where the word-stem originally had no *N*. Cf., in the alphabetical index, the words: *formosus*, *vicēsimus*, *semestrīs*.

BR. 266 - 272.

### § 10. THE SIBILANT S.

In the time of Cicero, Augustus, and the emperors immediately after Augustus, *S* was sharpened in certain words after a long vowel or a diphthong, and was accordingly often doubled in writing. Such words are *causa*, *CAVSSA*; *incuso*, *INCVSSO*; *casus*, *CASSVS*; *divisio*, *DIVISSION*. The grammarians accepted only one *S* in these cases.

BR. 273 - 276. In the case of double *S* in the words *casus* and *divisio*, the first *S* may be traced back to a *D* in the stem: *CAD-SVS*, *DIVID-SIO*.

### § 11. X BEFORE S.

Since *X* ends with an *s*-sound, an *S* preceded by *X* was not very audible in pronunciation. Consequently *S* after *X* was frequently dropped in writing; e. g. *exto* = *exsto*. On the contrary, the text-books in ancient times required that this *S* should be written after *X*. Cf., in the alphabetical index, *exsanguis* and the words given under it.

BR. 277-280. Theoretically, there is no objection to writing XS, for the *s*-sound in the simple X was often expressly indicated by an added S; e. g. SAXVM = *saxum*.

### § 12. ASPIRATES.

#### I. H before Vowels.

Even in the time of the Republic, H before vowels at the beginning of most words sounded so faintly that it was not expressed in writing. In imperial times, this weakening of the aspiration gradually extended to many words.

The weakening of the H also took place in the interior of words. (Cf. in the alphabetical index, **aeneus**, **cohors**, **prehendo**, **vehemens**, and the words under H.)

BR. 283-287. In the later days of the Empire, we find great confusion as to aspirated and unaspirated syllables; e. g. ABEO = *habeo*, and HABEO = *abeo* (*abire*).

#### II. Aspirated Consonants.

Up to the second half of the second century B. C., the Latin language had no aspirated consonants. Afterwards, P, C, T, and R were aspirated, and the resulting formations indicated by PH, CH, TH, and RI.

PH is confined almost entirely to foreign words: e. g. *Philippus*; but also *triumphus*.

P is sometimes aspirated by the Romans in Greek words, even where the Attic dialect has π. See **Bosphorus**, **tropaeum**.

CH and TH are written not only in foreign, but in genuine Latin words. (See in the index, **pulcher**, **Cethagus**, **Otho**; cf. **ancora**, **Cilo**, **coclea**, **corona**, **lacrima**, **Orcus**, **sepulcrum**, **tus.**)

RH is written in foreign words; e. g. *r̄hctor*, *Rhodus*, *Rhenus*. BR. 287 - 294. The spelling RH was not rigidly carried out in foreign words. See in the index **Regium**. (BR. 294.)

### C. RULES DEDUCIBLE FROM INFLECTION AND DERIVATION.

Only such rules are here grouped together as apply to the use of letters either singly or in combination. Suffixes proper do not belong here.

#### § 13. THE FIRST DECLENSION.

Words in *-ia* do not regularly contract *-iis* of the Dative and Ablative Plural into *-is*; accordingly, double I is to be written here; e. g. *tibiis*, not *tibis*; (*via*) *viis*, not *vis*. Cf. § 3.

On the other hand, contraction occurs in the poets, and sometimes also in inscriptions and in prose MSS. NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* I, 32.

#### § 14. THE SECOND DECLENSION.

1. In modern Latin, and in editing post-Augustan authors, the archaic endings *-vos*, *-vom*, *-uos*, *-uom*, *-quos*, and *-quom*, of the Nominative and Accusative Singular, are to be avoided. Cf. § 4.

2. Substantives in *-ius*, *-ium*, should have *-ii* in the Genitive Singular: e. g. *filius*, *filii*; *imperium*, *imperii*; *Fabius*, *Fabii*. Before the Augustan age, the Genitives of these Substantives ended in a single I.

In editing old texts we must be guided by the contemporary spelling of the particular author; yet in post-Augustan authors, the *-ii* is preferable in Common Nouns. Proper Nouns have clung tenaciously to the single I, but even in them *ii* appears in poetry and in inscriptions. (BR. 188–196; 328–330.) Adjectives in *-ius* even before the Augustan age had *-ii* in the Genitive.

If a vowel comes before the ending *-ius*, the contraction of the two *i*-sounds is usual, and is accepted by some of the ancient grammarians. We may, therefore, in this case, choose between two spellings :

- (a) According to the prevailing usage, a single I, e. g. *Gaius*, *Gai*, *Gao*; *Pompeius*, *Pompei*, *Pompeio*.
- (b) According to the general rule laid down by the ancients, II, e. g. *Gaii*, *Pompeii*, etc.

The first spelling (*Gai*, *Pompei*) is better.

3. Words in *-ius*, *-ium*, have *-ii* and *-ia* in the Nominate Plural, and *-iis* in the Dative and Ablative Plural: e. g. *filius*, Plural *filiī*, *filiis*; *studia*, *studiis*. But if a vowel precedes, the contraction of both *i*-sounds into single I is more usual; e. g. *hi Gaii*, and, better, *hi Gai*; *Gaiis*, and, better, *Gais*; so, *Pompeii*, *Pompei*; *Veiī*, *Vei*. See these words in the alphabetical index.

*Deus* has in the Plural *dii*, *diis*, and *di*, *dis*.

BR. 196–198; 137–140. *Dei*, *deis* is archaic; *dii* and *diis* are the regular forms of the old text-books (e. g. Liv. III, 11, 6; 19, 10; V, 32, 9; 43, 7; 51, 3; 52, 17. *Cod. Veron.*). *Di*, *dis*, as secondary forms, are likewise proved by inscriptions. (Cf. also Liv. V, 41, 8; VI, 6, 6. *Cod. Veron.*)

### § 15. THE THIRD DECLENSION.

I. Nouns whose stems end in *p* and *b*, retain the stem sound unchanged in the Nominative Singular before the

case-ending (*s*) ; that is, *B* does not change into *P*, e. g. *trabs*, not *traps*. Cf. § 7, I.

2. Stems in *-ōr*, originally *-ōs*, have the Nominative Singular regularly in *-ōr*; e. g. *amor*, not the ante-classical form, *amos*; *labor*, *odor*, etc. *Honor* has frequently the secondary form *honos*.

NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* I, 166–171. BR. 277.

3. Some of the *e-* or *i-*stems have double Nominative forms in *-es* and *-is*. The following Nominatives Singular are regular: *aedes* and *aedis*, *apes* and *apis*, *caedes*, *cautes*, *clades*, *fames*, *feles*, *fides* and *fidis* ("string of a musical instrument"), *labes*, *lues*, *moles*, *nubes*, *palumbes*, *proles*, *pubes*, *rupes*, *saepe*s, *sedes*, *struc*s, *suboles*, *tabes*, *vates*, *vehes*, *verres*, *vulpes*.

NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* I, 179 sq., 182 sq., where irregular Nominatives in *-es* are given. BR. 147–149.

4. The following words have the Accusative Singular only in *-im*: *vis*, (*amussis*) *amussim*, *buris*, *cucumis*, *ravis*, *rumis*, *sitis*, *tussis*. So, the names of Italian rivers in *-is*, and Greek words in *is*, *w*, have *-im* in the Accusative in Latin; e. g. *Tiberim*, *Lirim*, *Fabarim*, *basim*, *ibim*, *Amphipolim*, *Neapolim*, etc.

NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* I, 198, 207–212. BR. 175–179. Names of rivers not in Italy have also the Accusative in *-im*, e. g. *Albim*, *Tamesim*, *Tigrim*, *Visurgim*.

5. The following have the Ablative Singular in *-i*:

- (a) Nouns, which have the Accusative in *-im*. (See above, 4.)
- (b) Neuters in *-e*; e. g. *mare*.
- (c) Neuters in *-al* and *-ar*; e. g. *tribunal*, *calcar*.
- (d) Adjectives in *-er* of three endings and in *-is*; Proper

Names, however, in *-is* (e. g. *Iuvenalis*) have *-e*, as *Iuvenale*, *Martiale*.

The following admit of the Ablative in *-e* or *-i*:

- (a) Adjectives in *-as*, as *Arpinas*, *Ravennas*.
- (b) Adjectives of one ending.

*Hospes*, *sospes*, *pauper*, *degener*, *uber* (Adjectives in *-er* without a Feminine form), have only *e*.

(c) Comparatives (*e*, however, is their predominant ending in the Ablative).

- (d) Participles in *-ns*.

If a Participial form is used as a Proper Name, it has *-e* only; e. g. *Clemens*, *Clemente*: if it is used as a substantive, it generally has *-e*.

In regard to Nouns substantive in *-is* (Gen. *-is*), which generally have the double form in the Ablative, no general rule, which will hold in all cases, can be laid down.

BR. 158-175. NEUE, Lat. Formenl. I, 213-250.

#### 6. The Nominative Plural regularly ends in *-es*.

BR. 158. The secondary form in *-is* was not accepted by the old text-books. Only foreign names, especially Greek ones, allow *-is* in the Nominative Plural; e. g. *Sardis*, *Syrtis*, *Trallis*, *Alpis*. Cf. NEUE, Lat. Formenl. I, 250-255.  
BR. 157.

7. In regard to the Accusative Plural, we quote the following rules from the Roman grammarians:

I. Words which have *-um* in the Genitive Plural have their Accusative in *-es*.

II. Words which have *-ium* in the Genitive Plural have their Accusative in *-es* and *is*; especially,

- (a) Words in *-is* which also have their Genitive Singu-

lar in *-is*, frequently form their Accusative Plural in *-is*; e. g. *navis, finis, omnis, dulcis*.

(b) Words in *-er* which have their Ablative Singular in *-i*, generally end in *-is* in the Accusative Plural; e. g. *acer, acris; imber, imbris* and *imbras*; *celer, celeris* *ostener* than *celeres*.

(c) Words in *-ns* and *-rs* have *-es* and *-is*; e. g. *fontes* and *fontis*, Particiles and Adjectives in *-ns*, *inertes* and *inertis*.

(d) Words in *-as* generally have the Accusative Plural in *-es*, even when the Genitive ends, or may end, in *-ium*; e. g. *civitates*.

(e) Words in *-x* generally have *-es*; e. g. *arces, felices*.

Specially noteworthy are: *urbes* and *urbis*; *tres* and *tris*; *flures, complures*, and *pluris, compluris*.

BR. 149–158. Cf. KELLER on “The Accusative in *-is* of the Third Declension in the Augustan Poets,” in the *Rhein. Museum*, XXI. 241–246. We do not find KELLER’s delicate distinctions observed by the prose writers, while in the case of the poets they are deduced chiefly from Horatian MSS. The Vergilian MSS. present deviations from them (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* pp. 405–413); cf. with regard to Livy, MOMMSEN, *Transact. Berlin Acad.* 1868, p. 166.

### § 16. THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

The Dative and Ablative Plural have the ending *-ibus*; exceptions are: *arcubus, artubus, partubus, specubus* (secondary form, *specibus?*), *tribubus, verubus, vitubus* (secondary form, *vitibus*).

These forms are to be regarded as regular, although not the only ones in use. (BR. 112–118.)

## § 17. ADJECTIVES AND NUMERALS.

I. *The ending -imus.*

From the time of Cæsar on, the Superlative was formed in *-imus*, though the older form in *-umus* did not pass away at once. In imperial times, the latter form was no longer considered the standard one. We therefore write correctly, *optimus*, *maximus*, not *optumus*, etc.

BR. 107–112, 315, 321.

So the Ordinals, like *septimus*, *decimus*, *vicesimus*, etc., and Adjectives, like *finitimus*, *legitimus*, are not to be written with *u* in the penult.

BR. 108, 315, 321. See *decimus* in the alphabetical index.

II. *Numeral Adverbs.*

According to the rule laid down by the old grammarians, Numeral Adverbs, if formed from Cardinals, end in *-ies*; on the other hand, if they come from the Indefinite Numeral Adjectives *tot* and *quot*, they end in *-iens*. Thus: *quinquies*, *sexies*, *decies*, *centies*, *millies*, but *totiens*, *quotiens*, *multotiens*, etc.

This rule of the old grammarians was not, however, always followed, and cannot be absolutely binding for modern orthography. (BR. 268 sq.) Cf. NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* II. 171–175.

## § 18. PRONOUNS.

I. *Hic, Haec, Hoc.*

I. The Nominative Plural Feminine is usually *hae*; there was likewise, up to the beginning of the Empire, a fuller form *haec*. Cf. 2 (below).

2. When *hic* assumes its full form, with the demonstrative *-ce*, we must write *hice*, *haece*, *hoce*, *huiusce*, *huice*, *hunce*, *hance*, *hocce*, *hace*, (Neuter Plural) *haece*. So at least in the texts of the Republic. These are the original forms, from which, after the third century B. C., arose by abbreviation the familiar Demonstrative Pronoun, *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*, *huic*, *hunc*, *hanc*. As the *-c* in this Pronoun is the remnant of the demonstrative *-ce*, this latter suffix cannot properly be added to it again. But the grammarians of the Empire, taking *hic* as a primitive, wrote incorrectly, *hicce*, *haeccc*, *hocce*.

RITSCHL, *Prooemium Indicis Lectionum* (Bonn. aest. 1852), p. V. Cf. NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* II, 203–209, 211 sq. If the interrogative *-ne* is suffixed, there arises *hicine*, *haecine*, *hocine*; like *illicine* (*ille-ce-ne*), *isticine*, *nuncine* (*num-ce* = *nunc-ne*), *tuncine*, *sicine* (*si-ce* = *sic-ne*). (RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 556.) Cf. NEUE, l. c. 212.

## II. *Is, Ea, Id; Idem.*

The Plural of the Pronoun *Is* is declined, *ii, corum, iis, eos, iis.*

BR. 323. Cf. 140 sq. The forms *ei* and *eis* in the Plural belong to the Republic, and disappear in the early days of the Empire.

The contracted Plural forms *idem* (= *iidem*) and *isdem* (= *iisdem*) were common.

BR. 141, 323. NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* II, 198–202. Cf. LIV. III, 30, 1; 31, 2, *idem* = *iidem*; and 57, 8; 68, 2; IV, 24, 5; XCI, p. 3, a., *isdem* = *iisdem* (*Codd. Veron., Pal.*). Often in inscriptions, *isdem consulibus*.

## § 19. VERBAL INFLECTIONS.

I. *The Third Person Plural of the Present Tense.*

Up to the time of Augustus, the Third Person Plural of the Present Tense, third Conjugation, ended in *-ont*, *-ontur*, after a preceding V. Afterwards, the ending *-unt* came into fashion, and we therefore write *vivunt*, *metuunt*, *sequuntur*, *loquuntur*. See above, § 4, § 6, II.

On the other hand, we must write *locutus*, *secutus*, not *loquutus*, *sequutus*.

BR. 234 sq.

II. *Perfects in -vi and their Derivatives.*

The Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect in *-avi*, *-evi*, *-ovi*, as is known, lose the V in the forms which have an *-r*, *-st*, *-ss* in the ending, and the concurrent vowels are then contracted. Perfects in *-ivi*, and their derivatives, also lose the V frequently, and this too before all endings, yet without regularly contracting.

The following observations are to be specially noted in regard to the spelling :

- (a) The full forms are very commonly used in the First and Third Person Singular, and especially in the First Person Plural of the Perfect Indicative ; thus, *-ivi*, *-ivit*, *-ivimus*.
- (b) The dropping of the V is very common, if the ending has *-r* ; thus, *-ierunt*, *-ierim*, *-ieram*, *-iero*.
- (c) The two P's usually contract before *st* and *ss* ; thus, *-isti(s)*, *-isse*, *-issem* ; e. g. *audisti*, *audisse*, *audissem*.

Exceptions :

1. In Perfects in *-avi*, *-evi*, *-ovi*, the V is not regularly

dropped if it belongs to the stem. Yet *moveo* admits syncope.

2. Often in **peto** and **eo**, and regularly in compounds of **eo**, V is dropped in the First and Third Singular of the Perfect; thus *petii*, *petiit*, together with *petivi*, *petivit*; *ii*, *iit*, together with *ivi*, *ivit*. Compounds of **eo** regularly drop the V in all endings; e. g. *adii*, *adiit*, *adiimus*, *adierunt*, *adieram*, *adierim*, *adiero*; and contraction frequently occurs before *st* and *ss*; e. g. *adisti(s)*, *adisse*, *adissem*.

3. *-ii* and *-iit* usually occur in *desino*; *desii*, *desiit*, also *desiimus* (contracted into *desimus*).

Numerous examples, showing in the MSS. a variation in these forms that can easily be explained, have been collected by NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* II, 510–549.

### III. *The Future Passive Participle of the Third and Fourth Conjugations.*

The Future Passive Participle of these conjugations ends regularly in *-endus*. The older form *-undus* nevertheless occurs quite often in imperial times. If a V precedes, we must write *-endus* only; e. g. *metuendus*, *vivendus*, *sequendus*. On the contrary, if an I precedes, *-undus* frequently occurs; e. g. *faciundus*; this last form also predominates in certain legal formulae; regularly in *repetundarum*.

BR. 106 *sq.* NEUE presents examples, *Lat. Formenl.* II, 384–388.

### § 20. VERBAL COMPOUNDS.

#### I. *Verbs compounded with Prepositions.*

The grammars of the ancients lay down the rule that the final consonant of a Preposition must be assimilated

to the initial consonant of a Verb, whenever the nature of the colliding consonants allows of it. Before vowels, the Preposition changes only in few instances. The chief changes of the Prepositions are :

1. **ab** before vowels, before *i=j*, and *h, b, d, l, n, r, s*.  
*abs* before *c, g, t*; and  
*as* (with the dropping of *b*) before *p*; e. g. *asporto*.  
*a* before *f* in *afui* (see in the index **absum**), and before *m* and *v*.  
*au* before *f* in *ausero, aufugio*.

*ab* thus does not assimilate, and, in this way, confusion is avoided with the usually assimilated compounds of the Preposition *ad*.

2. **ad** before vowels, before *i=j*, and *h, b, d, f, m, n, q, v*.  
*ac* before *c*; e. g. *accipio*; not so well before *q*.  
*ag* and *ad* before *g*; e. g. *aggero, -are*, from *agger*;  
*adgerere; aggredior* and *adgredior*.  
*a* before *gn, sp, sc, st*; e. g. *agnosco, aspicio, aspiro, ascendo, asto*: *ad* may besides remain in full in these cases.  
*ad* and *al* before *l*.  
*ad*, better than *an*, before *n*.  
*ap* usually, more rarely *ad* (*p*), before *p*.  
*ad* and *ar* before *r*.  
*ad* and *as* before *s*.  
*at* before *t*.

*d* also occurs before *t*; e. g. *adtraho*, Cic. Verr. II, 2, 1, § 1 (*Vat.*), and elsewhere.

3. **ante** becomes *anti* in *antistare, anticipare*. (BR. 180.)
4. **circum** may drop *m* before *eo, ire*: *circumeo, circueo*,

and commonly *circuitus*, *circuitio*, together with *circumitus*, *circumitio*.

e. g. Liv. IV, 56, 5, *circuisse* (*Veron.*), *circumisse* (*Med. saec. xi, Par. 5725, Leid. I.*). Concerning the old controversy whether *m* is to be retained, cf. FORCELLINI, s. v. *Cic. de Re p.* I, 29, 45 (OSANN). *Or. (Inscr. Lat. Coll.)*, 6140.

**5. com** before *b, m, p.*

*con* before *c, d, f, g* (on *gn* see below), *i=j, n, q, s, t, v.*

*con* and *col* before *l*; the latter usually in *collegium*.  
*cor* before *r.*

*co* before vowels and *h* (except *comedo, comes, comitor, comitium, comitiare*). The initial vowel of the Verb may disappear owing to contraction; e. g. *cogo* (*co-ago*).

*co* before *gn*, and, after loss of *g*, before simple *n* in *conecto, coniveo, conitor, conubium.*

On *dis, di*, and *de*, see *derigo, dinosco, discribo*, and *dissigno* in the alphabetical index.

**6. ex** before vowels and *h, c, p, q, s, t.*

Except *epotus, epotare*. Cf. NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* II, 766 sq.

*e* before *b, d, g, i=j, l, m, n, r, v.*

*ef* before *f*; e. g. *efferre.*

In Republican times (Cicero and Sallust), and, according to MSS., even in writers of the first century after Christ, there is also a weaker secondary form of *ex*, caused by the loss of the sibilant, viz.: *ec*; e. g. *ecfero, ecfatus*. Modern Latinists affect this form, but in any case *ecficere*, instead of the usual *efficere*, is to be avoided. Cf. NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* II, 767 sq.

**7. in** before vowels, and *h, c, d, f, g* (except *gn*), *i=j, n, q, s, t, v.*

*in* and, more rarely, *il* before *l*.

*in* and *ir* before *r*.

*im* and *in* before *m*, *b*, *p*.

*im* is regular, but *in* occurs in reality very frequently.

Especially must we write **imperator**, not *inperator*, and *imperium* and *imperare* are preferable.

*i* before *gn*.

8. **ob** before vowels, before *i=j*, and *h*, *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*,  
*v*. *Op*, contrary to the theory of the grammarians  
 (above, § 7, I, 2), is frequently written before *s* and  
*t*. In *obsolesco*, the form of the Preposition *obs*  
 occurs.

*ob* and sometimes *om* before *m*.

*oc* before *c*.

*of* before *f*.

*og* before *g*.

*op* before *p*.

Contrary to the prevailing rule, *ob* also occurs before *p*: e. g.  
*obprobo*. In *omitto*, *operio*, *ostendo* (= *obs-tendo*), *b* is lost.

9. **per** remains regularly unchanged; only before *l* may  
*r* pass over into *l*; e. g. *pellego* = *perlego*, *pellicio* =  
*perlicio*; *r* may also fall out in derivatives of *ius*  
 and *iurare*. See *peiurus* and *peiero* in the alphabetical index.

10. **sub** before vowels, *h*, *i=j*, *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *s*, *t*, *v*.

*suc* before *c*.

*suf* before *f*.

*sug* before *g*.

*sum* and *sub* before *m*.

*sup* before *p*.

*subp* . . ., irregularly, occurs sometimes; e. g. *subpono*.

Cf. *adp* . . ., *obp* . . .

*sur* and *sub* before *r*.

*sus* (from *subs*) in *suscipio*, *suscito*, *suspendo*, *sustineo*,  
*sustento*, (*sustollo*) *sustuli*.

*su* in *suspicere*, *suspiro*.

**II.** **trans** before vowels, and *b*, *c*, *f*, *g*, *p*, *r*, *t*, *v*.

*tran*, usually before *s*, and always before *sc*.

*trans*, and frequently *tra*, before *i=i* and *j*, *d*, *l*,  
*m*, *n*.

BR. 294–303. With regard to Livy especially, cf. MOMMSEN,  
*Transact. Berlin Acad.* 1868, p. 170 *sq.*

**II. Compounds of *iacio* with Prepositions of one Syllable.**

Compounds of *iacio* with Prepositions of one syllable should, after the change of *a* into *i*, be written with double *i*; e. g. *abiicio*. The theory of the Latin grammarians so required, but the forms with a single *i* largely predominated in actual usage.

We, therefore, are safest in writing :

*abicio*, *adicio*, *inicio*, *obicio*, *subicio*.

If the Preposition ends in a vowel, *ii* may be written, and thus the detrition of the sound *ji* indicated; e. g. *coicio*, *deicio*. But even after a vowel, a single *i* is safer and better.

We write thus :

*coicio*, *deicio*, *eicio*, *proicio*, *reicio*, *traicio*.

BR. 198–202. NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* II, 734, 753 *sq.*, 766, and, in addition, Liv. (*Cod. Veron.*) III, 44, 6; 51, 12; IV, 12, 10; 13, 12; 21, 4; 58, 12.

## ORTHOGRAPHICAL INDEX, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

### A.

**a, ab, abs**, Preposition.

**ab** stands before vowels and h; **a** generally before consonants. Before the consonants b, f, p, and v, **a** is usual, while **ab** is not rare before the remaining consonants, and especially frequent before l, n, r, s, and consonantal i (= j): e. g. *ab Iove* and *a Iove*.

**abs**, better than *aps*, can only be written before *te*, although even in this case *a te* is usual.

Examples in *NEUE, Lat. Formenl.* II, 737–747. The *Cod. Veronensis* now gives us more certain information as to Livy, who is fond of using *ab* before consonants; e. g. *ab iunioribus*, III, 65, 7: *ab legatis* and *a libidine*, *ib.* 26, 9; 44, 1: *ab suis* and *a se*, *ib.* 43, 6; 35, 2: *et a fronte et ab tergo*, IV, 33, 10: *ab Verginio*, *ib.* 21, 9: al.

*aps*, it is true, is warranted phonetically, and occurs; but it is not in accordance with the regular and generally received orthography; e. g. *aps te*, *Cod. Vat. Cic. Verrin.* II, 1, 43, § III; *abs te*, *Cic. pro Rab.* II, 30. See above, § 7, I. On the occurrence of *abs* elsewhere, see *NEUE, l. c.*

**a and ah, Interjection.**

Both forms are authenticated. Cf. NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* II, 812 *sq.* E. g. Hor. Carm. I, 27, 18; II, 17, 5 (KELLER). Terent. Andr. III, 3, 11; Adelp. I, 2. 47 (UMPFENBACH).

**abrido, v. abscido.**

**Abella, not Avella.**

BR. 238. OR. 7167, al. Verg. Aen. VII, 740 (SERVIUS).

**abeo, abii, etc.** See above, § 19, II.

**abfore, abfui, v. absum.**

**abicio, abieci, abicere**, better than abiicio. (See above, § 20, II.)

**abs, v. a, ab.**

**abscido (abs-caedo), not abcido.**

E. g. Hor. Serm. II, 3, 303 (HOLDER). Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 444. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 10, 4. *Corp. Ins. Gr.* 1711, B, 12 (BR. 333).

**abscisio, not abcisio.**

Cornif. ad Herenn. IV, 53, 54, § 67, gives the correct form twice, but with the various reading, **abscissio** (*abc-*, KAYSER. Cf. his *Corrigenda*).

**absens, v. absum.**

**absum, afui, afuturus, afore, not abfui, etc.**

E. g. Liv. IV, 12, 7; 58, 2; V, 4, 14, *Cod. Veron.* Cic. Epist. ad Fam. *Cod. Med.* (ed. Tur. 2, III, p. 220, 29). OSANN (p. 243) on Cic. de Re p. II, 43. FL. 7. NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* II, 742.

**absens, not apsens.** See above, § 7, I. Cf. BR. 333. MAI, *Auct. Class.* II, p. 418 (*Cod. Vat.* Cic. Verr. II, 2, 23, § 55).

**absumo**, **absumpsi**, **absumptum**, *v. sumo*.

E.g. Liv. IV, 26, 5; V, 43, 4; VI, 2, 12.

**ac** before consonants, except h; **atque** before vowels and consonants.

**a c (ad)**, before -c in compounds. See above, § 20, I, 2.

**Acca Larentia**, *v. Larentia*.

**ăcipenser**, the name of a fish, not **accipenser**, nor **a quipenser**. Hor. Serm. II, 2, 47 (HOLDER).

**aclys**, **aclydis**, not **aclis**. Verg. Aen. VII, 730. RIBBECK (*Prol. in Verg.* p. 452: **acludes**, P, γ “*nescio an recte*”).

**actuarius**, not **actarius**. BR. 129.

**ad** in compounds. See above, § 20, I, 2.

**additicius**, not -tius. See above, § 6, I.

**adedo**, **adesum**, better than **adessum**.

Verg. Aen. IX, 537 (RIBBECK).

**adeo**, **adii**, etc. See above, § 19, II.

**adgnosco**, *v. agnosco*.

**adicio**, better than **adiicio**. See above, § 20, II.

**adolescens**, *v. adulescens*.

**Adria**, *v. Hadria*.

**Adrumetum**, *v. Hadrumetum*.

**adsiduus**, *v. assiduus*.

**adsimulo**, not **adsimilo**.

Verg. Aen. X, 639; XII, 224 (RIBBECK). Cf. FORCELLINI, sub *v.*

**advecticius**, not -tius. See above, § 6, I.

**adversus**, **adversum**, not the older form **advorsus**.

Like *versus*. Cf. Verg. Aen. IX, 443 (RIBBECK).

Cic. de Re p. (ed. OSANN, p. 442). RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 262.

**adulescens**, as a Substantive ("a youth"); not **adolescens**.

BR. 82. Cic. de Re p. I, 8, 13; 15, 23 (OSANN, p. 58).  
 MAI, *Auct. Class.* II, p. 389. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 12, 8; V, 32, 8. Cf. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 2, § 5 al.  
**adolescens**, as a Participle of adolesco.

**adulescentia**, **adulescentulus**, like adulescens.

**aedes**, **aedis**. Nom. Sing. *aedis*, more rarely *aedes*; Accus. *aedem*; Abl. *aede*; Nom. Plur. *aedes*; Gen. *aedium*; Accus. *aedes* and *aedis*.

Charisius prescribes: "hae *aedes* = *domus*; sed *aedis* si dixeris, *templum* significas" (BR. 147 *sq.*).

The Nominative Sing. *aedis* is authenticated by a Cae-sarian inscription (BR. 147); by the *Fasti Praen.* Ian. 27; Mart. 2, 19, April. 10, 28; by the *Fast. Antiat.* Aug. 18 (to which GARATONI, CORSEN, and others refer); and moreover in the 4th century by OR.-HENZ. 5580. Ms. examples are to be seen in NEUE, *Formenl.* I, 179 *sq.* Cf. Cic. in Verr. II, 4, 55 (§ 122 ZUMPT; JORDAN). The *Cod. Veron.* Livii has *aedis* once (IV, 25, 3), but *aedes* twice (III, 63, 7; V, 31, 3).

Accus. Plur.: *aedisque poplicas*, *Corp. Inscr. Lat.* I, 551 (2d cent. B. C.), and also in a Swiss inscription (4th cent. A. D.), MOMMSEN, *Inscr. Helv.* 10. Vergilian MSS. favor *aedes* (RIBBECK, *Index*, pp. 407, 412).

**aedilicius**, not **-tius**. See above, § 6, I.

**aedituus**, not the older form **aeditumus**, nor **aeditimus**.

ZUMPT on Cic. in Verr. II, 4, 44, § 96. Gellius, XII, 10.

**Aedui**, not **Haedui**.

Notitia prov. et civ. Galliae (*Rhein. Mus.* XXIII, 278), Caesar, al.

**Haedui** is given in *Inscript. Helv.* 192 (MOMMSEN), but  
Aed-, OR. 5966, al.

**aedus**, *v. haedus*.

**Aefula**, not **Aesula**.

*Hermes*, I, 426.

**Aegaeus**, **a**, **um**. *Ἄγαιος*.

So handed down in good MSS., along with aegeus,  
which is wrong. Cf. Hor. Carm. II, 16, 2; III, 29, 63;  
Epist. I, 11, 16. (KELLER-HOLDER.)

But on the other hand,

**Aegeae** and **Aegiae**, names of towns.

*Ἄγειαι*: "Philippus Aegiis occisus est." Nepos de  
Reg. 2, 1. So FLECKEISEN, *Philol.* IV, 334. Aegeae,  
Justin. VII, 1, 10.

To be distinguished from these is the form *Ἄγέατι*, the  
name of a town in Cilicia. Aegēas, Tac. Ann. XIII, 8  
(egeas, *Codex*). In regard to these different names, cf.  
HENR. STEPHANI *Thes.* sub. *v. Αἴγαλ*, *Αἴγεια*.

**ăenĕus**, **ăenus**, more frequently than the forms **ahe-**  
**nus**, **a henus**.

Both forms, with and without the h, are authenticated  
in Verg. Aen. II, 470, and Geor. I, 296. Cf. too the ob-  
servation of Gellius, II, 3. Yet the Vergilian MSS.  
have, according to RIBBECK (*Index*, p. 423), aēnus,  
"constanter exceptis Aen. I, 449 (*Med.* 2), et IV, 513  
(*Pierian*)."  
Ms. tradition of Horace also favors both  
aeneus and aenus: vid. KELLER-HOLDER on Carm. I,  
33, 11; 35, 19; III, 3, 65; 9, 18; 16, 1; Serm. II, 3,  
183; Epist. I, 1, 60; II, 1, 248. (So the Vossian Ms.  
of Ausonius; Ausonii Ep. 25, 23.)

"The tablet of copper [on which were inscribed the imperial

decrees in regard to the rights of citizenship and of marriage granted to soldiers\*) is invariably called in our records, up to the year 134, *tabula aenea* [never *ahenea*.]” — MOMMSEN, *Hermes*, I, 467..

*ahenam*, *Corp. Inscr. Lat.* I, 196, 26 (186 B. C.): *aheneis*, Augustus, in *Monum. Ancyrr.* I, 3 : *ahene(as)*, OR. 5129 (A. D. 56), al. (FL. 7.) Cf. *aeneatores*, *Corp. Inscr. Rh.* 1783.

**Aenobarbus**, *v. Ahenobarbus*.

**Aequiculi** and **Aequicoli**.

Verg. *Aen.* VII, 747, gives *Aequicula* gens. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 564, *Elog.* 35, gives *aequeiculus*. Cf. *Liv.* I, 32, 5; X, 13, 1.

**Aequimaelium**, not **Aequimelium**.

*Aequimelium*, it is true, is given in the MSS., but that proves nothing, for they give *Melius* also repeatedly in place of the correct *Maelius* (so *Cod. Veron.* *Liv.* IV, 13, 1, *Melius*; but, IV, 13, 8, *Maelius*; cf. IV, 14, 1, 3. *Quintil.* V, 11, 12; 13, 24). The fact that Varro, Cicero, and Livy employ *Aequimaelium* in connection with the destruction of the house of *Maelius*, supports this form of the word. Cf. DRAK. on *Livy*, IV, 16, 1. CHRIST on *Cic. de Divin.* II, 17, 39 (ed. Tur. 2, IV, p. 534, 1). BECKER, *Röm. Alt.* I, 486.

**aequiperare**, not **aequiparare**.

Nepos, *Them.* 6, 1; *Alc.* II, 3 (HALM). *Cic. Tusc.* V, 17, 49. Verg. *Ecl.* 5, 48 (RIBBECK). FORCELLINI observes that there is abundant good MSS. tradition in favor of *aequipro*.

**aequus**, not **aecus** nor **aequos**. See above, § 6, II; § 14, 1.

\* See *Corp. Inscr. Lat.* Vol. III. pp. 843–919 (ed. MOMMSEN, 1873). — TR.

**aerumna**, not **erumna**.

erumna belongs to the rude speech of the people (BR. 205).

**aesculetum**, not **esculetum**.

Hor. Carm. I, 22, 14 (KELLER).

**aesculeus**, not **esculeus**.

Ov. Met. I, 449. *v. aesculus*. Cf.

**aesculnieis**, *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 577, 2, 9.

**aesculus**, not **esculus**.

Hor. Carm. III, 10, 17 (KELLER). Verg. Geor. II,

291 (RIBBECK).

**Aesernia**, not **Esernia**.

Cic. ad Att. VIII, 11, D. 2. Old coins have Aisernino.

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 20.

**Aesopēus** [in the time of the Empire, **Aesopius**, *Aἰσώπειος*].

Quintil. V, 11, 20: *αισωπεῖος*; aesopius, *Cod. Ambros.*

Aesopius, Phaedr. IV, Prol., 11 (MÜLLER).

**Aesquiliae**, *v. Esquiliae*.

**aestimatio**, *v. aestimo*.

**aestimo**, not the older form **aestumo**.

aestumo is used in the *lex repet.* (B. C. 123/2), *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 198.

aestimo, *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 54, 6: cf. III, 63, 9. The same holds relatively in the case of **aestimatio**, **aestumatio**, and other derivatives. Both *u* and *i* are found in Ciceronian MSS.

Cf. Cic. de Re p. II, 35, 60 (OSANN, p. 436).

**Aesula**, *v. Aefula*.

**aethērius** (*αἰθέριος*), not **aethereus**.

Hor. Carm. I, 3, 29 (KELLER). Verg. Aen. V, 518, 838; Culex, 102 (RIBBECK).

**Aetna**, in prose, not **A et ne**.

The Greek form Aetne (*Aἰτνη*) occurs in good MSS. of Ovid.

E. g. Met. II, 220; XV, 340 ("ut alibi saepe," N. HEINSIUS).

**aevum**, not **aevom**. See above, § 4, § 14, 1.

**afore**, **afui**, **afuturus**, *v. absum*.

**agnosco** and **adgnosco**.

adg. Hor. Epist. I, 16, 29 (KELLER). Cf. OSANN (p. 297) on Cic. de Re p. III, 35, 47. See above, § 20, I, 2.

**a h**, *v. a.*

**aheneus**, **ahenus**, *v. aeneus*.

**Ahenobarbus** is the form of the Republic and earlier Empire; later, **Aenobarbus**.

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 571, 1344. HENZEN, *Scavi*, p. 4 *sqq.*  
Quintil. VI, 1, 50. Suet., Nero, I.

**Alaesa**, **Alaesus**, *v. Halaesa*.

**Alamanni**, not **Alemanni**.

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 403, *October* 5, 10. *Script. Hist.*

Aug. and Ammian. *Rhein. Mus.* IX, 304.

**aleum**, *v. alium*.

**Alexandrea** is the form of Cicero's time; **Alexandria** is also correct, and probably dates from the time of the Empire.

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 474. *Fast. Venus.* an. 724, p. 741.  
Hor. Carm. IV, 14, 35 (KELLER). Cic. de Fin. V, 19, 54 (MADVIG). Cic. ad Fam. VII, 17, 1, al. Cf. OSANN (p. 467) on Cic. de Re publica. Cf. above, § 5, 2.

**Alia**, *v. Allia*.

**alica**, not **halica**.

halica is ante-classical. halicarius is given by Lucilius, XV (BR. 284).

**Alicarnasus**, v. **Halicarnasus**.

**alimentum**, not **alumentum**.

BR. 119. Cf. Cic. de Re p. I, 4, 8. Sall. *Frag. Vat.* I b, 4 (*Hermes*, V, 402).

**alioqui** is more correct than **aliоquin**.

BR. 271. RIBBECK, *Partikel*, 20.

**aliquotiens**, better than **aliquoties**.

Like **quotiens**. See above, § 17, II.

**alium**, better than **allium** ("garlic"), not **aleum**.

BR. 136, 137. Hor. Epop. 3, 3 (KELLER). Cf. Plautus, Most. 48 (RITSCHL). *Corp. Ins. Lat.* IV, 2070.

**aliunde** and **alicunde**.

OSANN (p. 410) on Cic. de Re p. VI, 25, 27, where he erroneously accepts a difference between the words in respect to derivation.

**allec**, not **alec**, nor **halec**.

Hor. Serm. II, 4, 73; 8, 9 (HOLDER).

**Allia**, **Alliensis**, not **Alia**, **Aliensis**.

*Fast. Antiat.* and *Amit.* Jul. 18. Cf. Verg. Aen. VII, 717 (RIBBECK). Alia, *Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 39, 6, 8; 53, 5; but Alliensem, *ib.* VI, 1, 11.

**Allifae**, **Allifanus**, not **Alifae**, **Alifanus**.

Hor. Serm. II, 8, 39 (HOLDER). *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 299.

**alucinari** and **allucinari**, better than the older form **halucinari**.

alucinatus, Cic. de Deor. Nat. I, 27, 72 (ed. Tur. 2, p. 388, 5. *Codd. Voss.* 86., *Pal.* 1519).

allucinari, Cic. Ep. ad Q. fratrem, II, 9, 1. *Cod. M.*

(where *halucinari* is given in the margin, according to BAITER, ed. Lips. p. lxxi). The pronunciation without the *h* is vouched for by GELLIUS (II, 3) as obtaining in his day, and the same author states that CLOATIUS VERUS derived the word from ἀλύεω (XVI, 12).

**alvarium** ("beehive"), not **alvearium**.

Verg. Geor. IV, 34 (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 388). **ambedo**, **ambedi**, **ambesum**, better than **ambēsum**.

Verg. Aen. V, 752 (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 444).

The latter form also is right, but not the standard one.

**amentum** and **ammementum**.

Cic. de Or. I, 57, § 242 (ELLENDT).

**ammementum**, Caes. Bell. Gall. V, 48, 5, *Cod. A.* Verg. Aen. IX, 665 (RIBBECK).

**amfractus**, *v.* **anfractus**.

**Ammon**, *v.* **Hammon**.

**amoenus**, not **amenus**.

Hor. Carm. I, 17, 1 (KELLER), *pass.*

This form is also supported by the occurrence of the cognomen Amoenus in inscriptions.

**Ampsanctus**, not **A ms sanctus**.

Cic. de Divin. I, 36, 79 (CHRIST). Verg. Aen. VII. 565 (RIBBECK).

**anas**, **anatis**, not **a n es**, nor **a netis**.

But in derivatives, *anaticula*, *aneticula*; *anatinus*, *anetinus*.

BR. 74, 75. Cf. e. g. *anaticula*, Cic. de Fin. V, 15, 42, where *aneticula* is given in *Codd. Voss.* 86, *Erlang.* 847.

LACHMANN, *in Lucr.* p. 16.

**ancora**, not **anch ora**.

MARIUS VICTORINUS favors *ancora* (BR. 288). *Anchora*, according to SERVIUS, is found in Verg. Aen. I, 169; VI, 4.

**anellus**, not *a n n e l l u s*.

Hor. Serm. II, 7, 9 (HOLDER).

**anfractus**, not *a m f r a c t u s*.

BR. 264. Priscian, I, 38 (= I, p. 29, 18, HERTZ).

**animadverto**, not *a n i m a d v o r t o*.

Cf. *verto*. The expression *animum advorto* is ante-classical (BR. 102). The later form is found even in MSS. of Terence (And. I, 1, 129; IV, 4, 28). Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 388.

**antemna** and **antenna**.

Verg. Aen. III, 549 (RIBBECK). Hor. Carm. I, 14, 6 (KELLER). Cf. RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 552, 773.

**Antiochea** and **Antiochia**.

Cic. ad Fam. II, 10, 2, where *Antiochea* is the reading of the *Cod. Med.* Cf. OSANN (p. 467 *sq.*) on Cic. de Re publica. Like Alexandria.

**antiquus**, "old"; **anticus**, "that is in front."

See above, § 6, II; § 14, 1.

**antistare** ("to stand ahead of, to excel"), not *ante-stare*.

BR. 180. Cic. de Re p. I, 18, 28 (cf. OSANN, p. 279).

RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 559.

**anulus**, not *a n n u l u s*.

Hor. Serm. II, 7, 53 (HOLDER). Cic. de Or. III, 32, § 127 (ELLENDT).

**anularius**, *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 1107.

**Anxur**, *Anxurus*, not *Axur*.

Hor. Serm. I, 5, 26 (HOLDER). Verg. Aen. VII, 799 (RIBBECK).

**Apenninus, v. Appenninus.**

**apes** and **apis** in the Nom. Sing.

Priscian found **apis** in Ovid, Met. XIII, 928, but the old grammarians approve **apes** as the usual form (BR. 148).

**Appenninus**, better than **Apenninus**.

**Appenn-** is the reading of the *Cod. Veronensis* Livii, V, 33, 6. Verg. Aen. XI, 700; XII, 703 (RIBBECK). Hor. Epod. 16, 29 (KELLER).

**apud** stands as the regular form, beside **a put**, which also occurs frequently.

Cf. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, II, § 48. See above, § 8, 3.

**Apuleius** and **Appuleius**.

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 573, al. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. II, 25, § 107.

**Apulia, Apulus**, better than **Appulia, Appulus**.

Hor. Carm. I, 33, 7, al.; Serm. I, 5, 77; II, 1, 34, 38 (KELLER-HOLDER, I, p. 238). Sall. Cat. 27, I, al. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 299, I; p. 573.

**a put**, v. **apud**.

**aquosus**, not **a quonsus**.

BR. 267, 268, following MARIUS VICTORINUS. See above, § 9, III.

**arbor**, not **arbos**.

BR. 277, following QUINTILIAN. See above, § 15, 2.

**arca**, not **archa**.

Hor. Serm. I, 1, 67; 8, 9; II, 3, 119; 7, 59 (HOLDER). **arcesso** and **accerso**.

Cic. de Or. II, 27, § 117 (ELLENDT). **accerso**, Sall.

Iug. 62, 4; 109, 4. *accerso* and *arcesso*, Cat. 40, 6; 52, 24; 60, 4, al., together with the collateral forms following the fourth conjugation. Cf. DIETSCH, Sall. II, p. 145. Nepos, Att. 21, 4 (HALM). RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 388. Hor. Epist. II, 1, 228 (cf. *ib.* II, 1, 168, and Epist. I, 5, 6; Serm. II, 3, 261. KELLER-HOLDER). Cf. *Jahrb. für Phil.* vol. 89, p. 834, and NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* II, 416, in regard to the collateral forms which follow the fourth conjugation.

The form *accerso* is not suitable in modern Latinity for simple, prosaic speech.

*arctus*, *v. artus*.

*arena*, *v. harena*.

**Areopagita** and **Ariopagita** (*Ἀρειοπαγίτης*).

Quintil. V, 9, 13 (p. 230, 15, HALM). Cic. de Off. I, 22, 75 (p. 661, 4, BAITER), al.

**Areus pagus** and **Arius pagus** (*Ἀρεός πάγος*), better than **Areopagus**, **Ariopagus**.

Cic. de Div. I, 25, 54, where CHRIST (p. 499, 6) writes *Ariopagum*; and other passages which NIPPERDEY cites on Tac. Ann. II, 55. Cf. OSANN (p. 92 and p. 467) on Cic. de Rep. I, 27, 43. See above, § 5, 2.

*ariolari*, *ariolus*, *v. hariolari*, *hariolus*.

**Arretium**, **Arretinus**, not **Aretium**.

Sall. Cat. 36, 1. Caesar, Bell. Civ. I, 11, and elsewhere. FORCELLINI, s. v. *Aretium*.

**Arruns**, not **Aruns**.

*Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 33, 3, 4. Verg. Aen. XI, 759 (RIBBECK).

**artare**, not **arctare**, from *artus*.

**artus**, not **arctus** ("narrow").

*Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 34, 6, and elsewhere good MSS.

Cf. KELLER on Hor. Carm. I, 38, 7.

**arundo**, *v.* **harundo**.

**aruspex**, *a respex*, *v.* **haruspex**.

**as**- in compounds (= **abs-**, and **ad-s**).

See above, § 20, I, 1, 2.

**assiduus** and **adsiduus**, not **asseduus**.

BR. 145, 296 *sqq.*, 305. **adsiduus** in *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 25, 1; 55, 3; V, 50, 8; VI, 1, 5. Cf. OSANN (p. 201) on Cic. de Re p. II, 22, 40.

**at** in compounds (**ad-t**).

See above, § 20, I, 2.

**atque**, *v.* **ac**.

**atqui**, more correct than **at quin**.

BR. 271. RIBBECK, *Partikel*, 20. NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* II, 802.

**atrecto** and **attracto**.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 387 (Aen. II, 719). Cf. Priscian, VIII, 85 (= I, p. 438, HERTZ).

**auctor**, not **autor**, and

**auctoritas**, not **autoritas**.

BR. 215.

**aucupium**, not **aucipium**.

BR. 120 *sqq.*

**audacter**, not **audaciter**.

Quintil. I, 6, 17. BR. 202, 299.

**audeo**, **ausus**, the usual form for **aussus**, which latter form also occurs in the time of Cicero and Augustus.

BR. 275. Cf. *casus*, *causa*. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 444.

**A**vella, *v.* Abella.

avello, avulsus, not avolsus.

Cic. and Hor.: avolsus [De Re p. I, 1, 1 (OSANN, p. 6). Serm. I, 1, 58 (HOLDER)]. See above, § 4.

aveo, *v.* haveo.

**Augeas** (*Ἄυγεας*), better than Augias. Adjective, Augēus.

Augeas in Seneca, Apocol. 7 [p. 52, 81 (ed. Berol. p. 223), BÜCHELER]. Plin. XVII, 6, § 50 (SILLIG). *Cod. Voss.* Ausonii, Id. 19, 7. See above, § 5, 2.

aurifex, not aurufex.

BR. 122.

autumnus, not auctumnus.

FL. 8. *Fragm. Vat.* Sall. Hist. I, a. 8, in *Hermes*, V, 402. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 6, 2. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 389. Hor. Carm. II, 5, 11, al. (KELLER, vol. I, p. 240).

avunculus, not avonculus.

See above, § 4. avonculus, *Corp. Ins. Lat.* II, 900, 1282, 11. Cf. Cic. de Re p. I, 19, 31.

## B.

baca, better than bacca.

Verg. Ecl. X, 27, al. (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 391). Hor. Carm. II, 6, 16; Epod. 8, 14; Epist. I, 16, 2; Serm. II, 3, 241; 4, 69 (KELLER-HOLDER). Cic. de Leg. I, 8, 25 (VAHLEN, p. 22, 9). Priscian wrote bacca, II, 6 (= I, p. 47, 5, HERTZ).

baccar (baccharis), better than bacchar.

Verg. Ecl. IV, 19; VII, 27 (RIBBECK).

**balbutio**, not **balbuttio**.

Hor. Serm. I, 3, 48 (HOLDER).

**Baliares**, **Baliaricus** (*Baλιαρεῖς*), better than **Baleares**, **Balearicus**.

*Act. Triumph.* 633 (= *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 460). OR. 732. On the other hand, *ib.* 168 (CORSSEN, *Auspr.* II<sup>2</sup>, 346).

"In *Cod. Put.* Livii id nomen saepius littera *i* quam *e* scriptum reperitur." — ALSCHEFSKI on *Liv. XXI*, 21 (III, p. 88). Cf. Verg. Geor. I, 309, and Sall. Iug, 105, 2, where *Balear-* is the reading.

**balineum**, *v.* **balneum**.

**ballista**, better than **balista**.

ballista, *Cod. Ambros.* Plauti Trin. 668 (RITSCHL); balista, *ib.*, *Codd. Pal., Vat.* "ballistae (sed altera *l* expuncta)," *Cod. Reg.* (*Paris.* 6332, *sæc.* IX). Cic. Tusc. II, 24, 57 (p. 270, 23, BAITER).

**balneum** has an authorized collateral form,

**balineum**; so **balneæ**, **balineæ**.

BR. 202. Cf. Plaut. Merc. 126 (RITSCHL). Placidi Gloss. (p. 438, MAI). baliniis, *Fast. Praen. Apr.* I. Cf. RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, p. 523.

**balteus**, **balteum**, not **baltius**, **baltium**.

BR. 136, 137. E. g. Quintil. IX, 3, 9 (HALM).

**barritus**, not **baritus** nor **barditus**.

KELLER, *Neue Jahrb. für Phil.* 1871, p. 560 *sq.*

**băsilica**, not **bassilica**.

BR. 276. bassilica is plebeian: *Corp. Ins. Lat.* IV, 1779.

**basis**, not **bassis**.

BR. 276; like basilica.

**'batillum v. vatillum.**

**battuo** ("to strike"), not **batuo**.

Thus, *Cod. Med. Cic. Ep. Fam. IX*, 22, 4.

**belua, not bellua.**

Hor. Carm. I, 12, 23, al.; beluosus, *ib.* IV, 14, 47; Serm. II, 3, 316; 7, 70; Epist. I, 1, 76 (KELLER, HOLDER). Verg. Aen. VI, 287 (RIBBECK, al.). E. g. Plaut. Trin. 952 (RITSCHL). Sall. Cat. 1, 2 (DIETSCH). Cic. de Re p. I, 18, 30; II, 26, 48. Cf. OSANN, p. 73, and MAI on Cic. pro Mil. (*Auct. Class. II*, pp. 114, 388).

**benedicere and bene dicere.**

**benefacere and bene facere.**

**beneficium, better than beneficium.**

**beneficus, better than beneficus.**

**benevolentia, better than benivolentia.**

**benevolus, better than benivolus.**

Both forms are authenticated. In Republican times the change *benti-* arose, and was retained under the Empire. On the other hand, the spelling *bene-* predominates in the text-books from the first century of the Empire as being the regular form. BR. 179. Indices to *Corp. Ins. Lat.* The standard forms *benevolus*, etc. are favored by ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. II, 17, § 72; OSANN (p. 322) on Cic. de Re p. IV, 8, 8. Cf. RITSCHL, *Opusc. II*, 561 *sq.*

**bibliotheca and bybliotheca** ( $\betaι\betaλoς$ ,  $\betaύ\betaλoς$ ).

K. KEIL, *Rhein. Mus.* XVIII, 269 *sq.* OR. 6306 *sq.* Cf. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, pp. 327, 610. E. g. Cic. Ep. ad Fam. VII, 23, 2, *Cod. Med.*, which gives *bybliotheca*.

**bipartitus and bipertitus.**

Like *tripartitus*. Cf. *depecisor*.

**bipennis**, not **bipinnis**, in all significations of the word.

BR. 142, 143. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 391.  
Hor. Carm. IV, 4, 57 (KELLER).

**Bonifatius** is the genuine form, as the old Christian inscriptions teach. **Bonifacius** is mediæval.

**bos**, Gen. Plur. **boum**, Dat. **bubus**, more frequently than **bobus**.

For examples, see NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* I, 287, 296.  
RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 448.

**Bosphorus** is the usual form in Latin MSS., instead of the Greek *Bόσπορος*.

FLECKEISEN, *Jahrb. für Phil.* vol. 99, p. 656 *sqq.*; vol. 101, p. 458.

**braca**, not **bracca**.

Propert. IV, 4, 17; V, 10, 43 (L. MÜLLER). The *c* was also aspirated: *bracha* (BR. 291).

**bracchium**, not **brachium**.

-*cch-* is better attested by MSS. than -*ch-*. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 391. Hor. Carm. I, 8, 11, al.; Serm. I, 2, 92; 9, 64 (KELLER [vol. I, p. 241], HOLDER). Cf. GRUTER, 266, 4. *brachium* is given by *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 9, 14.

**bractea**, *v.* **brattea**.

**brattea**, not **brattia** nor **bractea**.

Verg. Aen. VI, 209 (RIBBECK). BR. 133.

**Britannia**, **Britannicus**, **Britannus**, not **Brittann-**.

Brittann-, it is true, occurs in inscriptions. But a single *t* is the general usage, and is to be preferred, since in Horace the first syllable is short.

**Brittii** and **Bruttii**.

MOMMSEN, *Unterital. Dialect.* 252 sq. (FLECK. 8). *Indices Geogr.* of the collection of Inscriptions.

**Britto**, not **Brito**.

*Index to Corp. Ins. Rh.*

**Brundisium**, not **Brundusium**.

Hor. Serm. I, 5, 104; Epist. I, 17, 52; 18, 20 (KELLER, HOLDER); so the inscriptions.

**Bruttii**, v. **Brittii**.

**bucca**, not **buccha**.

Hor. Serm. I, 1, 21 (HOLDER).

**bucina**, **bucinator**, not **buccina**, **buccinator**.

FLECKEISEN, 8. So MSS. of Caesar, Cicero, Curtius, Tacitus, Vergil (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 391), and Ovid. Cf. *Fragm. Vat. Sall. Hist. (Hermes,* V, 402), I b, 11.

**bucula** and **bocula** (dimin. of **bos**).

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 391.

**bybliotheca**, v. **bibliotheca**.

## C.

C. is an abbreviation for Gaius. This abbreviation dated from the time when as yet the Latin alphabet had no G. The full name should be written Gaius, not Caius. BR. 213.

**caecus**, not **coecus**.

Good MSS. have, besides caecus, the weakened form cecus, but not coecus. Cf. *caeles*, *caenum*. E. g. Cic. de Re p. II, 3, 5. Hor. Carm. I, 18, 14, al. (KELLER).

**caedes**. See above, § 15, 3.

**caeles**, not **coeles**.

BR. 242 *sqq.* We find in MSS. *cael-* and *cel-*. Cf. *caecus*, *caenum*. Hor. Carm. II, 15, 4; III, 8, 1; Serm. II, 5, 47; Epist. I, 1, 88 (KELLER, HOLDER).

**caeles, itis,**

**caelestis,**

**caelicola, caelifer,**

**Caelius mons, Caelimontanus,**

**caelum, not coeles, etc., Coelius, coelum.**

This spelling is better authenticated both by inscriptions (*Fast. Amit.* Sept. 17; *Hermes*, I, 152, al.), and by MSS.: Cic. de Re p. I, 10, 15; 13, 19, 20, al. De Or. II, 29, § 128 (ELLENNDT). *Cod. Veron.* Livii III, 7, 8; 65, 2; V, 51, 7; 52, 11. Vergil (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 393). Horace (KELLER, HOLDER, I, p. 241; II, p. 388). In regard to the name of the Caelius mons, cf. Tac. Ann. IV, 65 (NIPPERDEY).

**caementicius** and

**caementum, not cementum.**

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 574.

**caenum, not coenum** ("filth").

*Cod. Ambros.* Plauti Pers. 407 (RITSCHL). MSS. give *caen-* and *cen-*. Cf. *caecus*, *caeles*. Hor. Serm. II, 7, 27 (HOLDER). RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 393.

**caepe (caepa), not cepe.**

Hor. Epist. I, 12, 21 (KELLER).

**caerimonia** and **caeremonia**, not **cerimonia**.

*caerim-*, Cic. de Re p. II, 14, 26. *caerem-*, BR. 330.

On *cerimonia* as given in MSS. [Tac. Ann. IV, 55 (p. 279, 1, NIPPERDEY)], cf. *caecus*, *caeles*, *caenum*.

**Caeres, Caeritis, and Caeretanus.**

BR. 321 *sqq.* *Cod. Veronensis* Livii, V, 30, 3.

**caesaries**, not **cesaries**.

BR. 205. Cf. KELLER on Hor. Carm. I, 15, 14.

**caespes**, not **cespes**.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 393. Hor. Carm. I, 19, 13; II, 15, 17; III, 8, 4 (KELLER).

**caestus** ("boxing-gloves"), not **cestus**.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 393. BR. 205.

**caetra, caetratus**, better than **cetra, cetratus**.

Mss. give caet- and cet- : e. g. Verg. Aen. VII, 732.

Liv. ed. ALSCHESFSKI, III, pp. 88, 751. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 393.

**Calendae**, v. **Kalendae**.

**camara**, v. **camera**.

**Camarina**, v. **Camerina**.

**Camena**, not **Camoena**.

Hor. ed. KELLER-HOLDER, I, p. 241; II, p. 389.

Other proofs are to be found in BECKER's *Röm. Alterth.* I, 513 - 515.

**camera**, not **camara**.

Hor. Serm. II, 3, 273. BR. 72, 75.

**Camerina**, same as **Kamapiva** in Sicily.

Verg. Aen. III, 701 (RIBBECK).

**candela**, not **candella**.

BR. 259.

**Canopus**, **Canopeus**, **Canopius**, **Canopita** (*Kάνωβος*).

"Cicero Canopitarum exercitum dicit, ipsi Canobon vocant." — Quint. I, 5, 13. Verg. Geor. IV, 287. Catull. 66, 58. See above, § 5, 2.

**Carthago** and **Karthago**. See under **Karthago**.

BR. 209 *sqq.* On the *th*, BR. 287 *sqq.* *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 575. Cf. ELLENDT on *Cic. de Or.* II, 18, § 75. OSANN (pp. 430–433) on *Cic. de Re* p.

**casus** is preferable to the form **cassus**.

cassus occurs in the time of Cicero and of the first Emperors (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 444), but casus is the standard form of the Empire (BR. 273 *sq.*). See above, § 10.

**Catina**, same as *Karávη*.

E. g. *Cic. Verr.* II, 2, 49, § 120; 75, § 185, and often.  
FL. 9.

**Caucaseus** and **Caucasius**.

Both forms have Ms. authority: e. g. *Verg. Ecl.* VI, 42; *Geor.* II, 440. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* 417 *sq.*

**cauda**, not **coda**.

coda is plebeian (BR. 206).

**cavea**, not **cavia**.

BR. 117, 133.

**caupo**, better than **copo**.

copo belongs to the plebeian pronunciation: analogous are caupona and copa.

**caurus**, not **corus**.

*Verg. Geor.* III, 356; RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 436.

**causa** is preferable to the form **caussa**.

BR. 274, 333. caussa is to be regarded in the same way as cassus. Cf. OSANN (p. 20) on *Cic. de Re* p. I, 3, 6. causa is the spelling in the *Cod. Vat.* Verrin. and in *Cod. Veron.* Livii. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 445. See above, § 10.

**cautes**. See above, § 15, 3.

**cautela**, not **cautella**.

BR. 260.

**cēdrus** (*κέδρος*), not **caedrus**.

HOR. ARS, 332. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* pp. 393, 385. Wrong in *Placidi Gloss.* p. 441 (MAI).

**cena**, not **coena**.

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 1199. *Fasti Praen.* APR. 4, and often in inscriptions. Good MSS. emphatically favor cena. FL. 10. *Rhein. Mus.* XXIV, 535; XXV, 627.

**Cento**, cognomen of C. CLAUDIUS, son of Appius, the *interrex* in Livy, XXII, 34, not **Centho**. ALSCHEFSKI, III, p. 471. Cf. ELLENDT on *Cic. de Or.* II, 71, § 286.

**centurio**, not **chenturio**.

BR. 282.

**Cerealis** and **Cerialis**.

FL. 12. BR. 136, 324. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 437. The name of the festival is written *Cerialia*, in *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 490.

**Cetegus**, v. **Cethagus**.

**ceteri**, not **caeteri**.

This spelling is attested by inscriptions (*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 575), and by MSS. (e. g. *Cic. de Re* p. I, 4, 7. *Cod. Veron.* LIVII, 45, 2; 63, 11. HOR. ED. KELLER-HOLDER, I, p. 243; II, p. 391). FL. 12.

**ceteroqui**, not **ceteroquin**.

RIBBECK, *Partikel*, 19.

**Cethagus**, not **Cetegus**.

Cetegus is ante-Ciceronian. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 339.

BR. 287. Cf. HOR. EPIST. II, 2, 117; ARS, 50 (KELLER).

**cetra**, **cetratus**, v. **caetra**.

**charta, chartinacius**, not **cart-**.

BR. 288, 219. Hor. Carm. IV, 8, 21; 9, 31 (KELLER).  
**cheragra** and **chiragra** ( $\chi\epsilon\pi\alpha\gamma\rho\alpha$ ).

Hor. Epist. I, 1, 31; Serm. II, 7, 15, where KELLER and HOLDER have adopted cheragra in the text. See above, § 5, 2.

**Chilo** and **Cilo**.

BR. 291.

**chorda**, not **corda**.

Hor. Serm. I, 3, 8; Ars, 348, 356 (KELLER-HOLDER).  
**Circei**, **Circeis**, better than **Circeii**. See above,  
 § 14, 3.

**circinus**, not **cercinus** ( $\kappa\iota\pi\kappa\iota\nu\sigma$ ).

BR. 142 *sq.*

**circumeo** and **circueo**, **circumitus** and **circuitus**, **circumitio** and **circuitio**.

See above, § 20, I, 4.

**cithara**, not **cithera**, **citera**.

BR. 75.

**clades**, not **cladis** in Nom. Sing.

BR. 146, 149. See above, § 15, 3.

**clatri**, not **clathri**.

KELLER, *Jahrb. für Phil.* vol. 103, p. 559.

**claudio**, **clausi**, **clausum**, not the vulgar \*forms  
**clodo**, **cludo**, etc.

Cf. Verg. Aen. VI, 734 (RIBBECK).

**claustrum**, **clastra**, not **clostrum**.

Like **caupo**, **clando**, **plaustum**.

**clipecus**, better than **clupeus**.

BR. 121, 321. **clipecus**, *Ins. Reg. Neap.* 5250, towards  
 the end of the first century after Christ. **clupeus** in

*Monum. Ancyrr. VI*, 20. *Corp. Ins. Lat. II*, 1263, 1286.  
Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 450. Hor. Carm. I, 28,  
11 (KELLER).

**cloaca**, not **cluaca**.

cluaca is the rarer form (BR. 81).

**Clytemestra** = Κλυταιμνήστρα. In Latin the *n* fell out, and the second syllable was pronounced short.

FL. 13. Quintil. II, 17, 4; III, 10, 4 *sqq.* Clytaemestra, *B.*, Clytemestra, *A.*, “et sic fere iidem deinceps,” says HALM, who puts Clytaem- in his text. Cf. Quintil. III, 6, 53. *Rhein. Mus.*, XXIV, 494. Clitēmestra, Aussen. Epit. Her. 1 (*Cod. Vossian.*). RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 517.

**Cn.** = **Gnaeus**.

As **C.** = Gaius.

**Cnidus** and **Gnidus**.

**Cnosus**, **Cnosius**, and **Gnosus**, **Gnosius**, not **Cnossus**.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* pp. 444, 392. Gn- is the reading in Hor. Carm. I, 15, 17; 30, 1, al. (KELLER). L. MÜLLER, *De re metr.* p. 316.

**co(cōn)** in compounds. See above, § 20, I, 5.

**coclea**, better than **cochlea**.

BR. 290 *sq.*; cf. 133 *sq.* Sall. Iug. 93, 2 (DIETSCII); Hor. Serm. II, 4, 59, where good MSS. favor coclea (HOLDER, II; p. 146.)

**coemo**, **coemi**, **coemptum**, not **coemtum**; *v. emo*.

**coerceo** more usual than the older form **coherceo**, which is likewise correct.

KELLER on Hor. Carm. I, 10, 18; II, 18, 38; 19, 19;

Epod. 9, 35. Cf. Sall. Iug. 91, 7; 100, 5 (DIETSCH).  
Stem HERC, as in herctum, erctum.

**cohors**, not **coors**, **cors**, **chors**.

BR. 285, 286. Cf. Hor. Serm. I, 7, 23.

**coicio**, better than **coiicio**, **conicio**.

BR. 199 *sqq.* 300, 334. See above, § 20, II. Coici-,  
*Cod. Veron.* Livii, VI, 2, 10.

**col-l** in compounds. See above, § 20, I, 5.

**coluber**, not **colober**.

The latter is plebeian (BR. 85).

**columna**, not **colomna**.

Like coluber (BR. 83).

**com** in compounds. See above, § 20, I, 5.

**comedo**, like **adedo**.

**comissari** and **comisari**, *κωμάζω*.

BR. 275. KELLER on Hor. Carm. IV, 1, 11. comi-  
santium, *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 29, 5.

**commendaticius**, **commenticius**.

See above, § 6, I.

**comminus**, not **cominus** (opposite of **eminus**).

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 393. FL. 13. E. g. Caes.  
Bell. Civ. I, 58 (p. 46, 2, DÜBNER).

**como**, **compsi**, **comptum**.

See above, § 7, II.

**comprehendo**, better than **comprendo**.

BR. 286.

**con** in compounds. See above, § 20, I, 5.

**condicio**, not **conditio**.

FL. 14. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 394. Hor. Carm.  
I, 1, 12; III, 5, 14 (KELLER). Cic. de Re p. I, 4, 7.

*Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 4, 1; 32, 5. *Cic. Cod. Vat.* Verrin. II, 1, 52, § 137; 54, § 142. *De Re p.* I, 4, 7, al.  
**conecto**, not **connecto**.

**conexio**, **conexus**, not **connexio**, etc.

FL. 14. RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 449. BR. 302. See above, § 20, I, 5.

**conicio**, v. **coicio**.

**conitor**, not **connitor**.

**conniveo**, not **conniveo**.

Like **conecto**.

**coniunx**, better than **coniux**.

BR. 270 *sq.* Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 434.  
**consecro**, better than **consacro**.

BR. 319. Cf. *ib.* 77.

**contemno**, **contempsi**, **contemptum**,  
**contempotor**, not **contemsi**, **contemtum**.

See above, § 7, II. Cf. **temno**. E. g. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 57, 3; 67, 4, 5; VI, 2, 4, 9.

**contio**, not **concio**.

*Cic. de Re p.* I, 4, 7 (OSANN, p. 21 *sq.*); *de Or.* I, 9, § 35 (ELLENDT). *Cod. Vat.* Verrin. (ed. 2, Tur. II, 1, p. 449; p. 166, 25). *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 19, 4; 27, 2, al. FL. 14.

**controversia**, not the older form **controvorsia**.

E. g. *Cod. Vat.* Verrin. II, 1, 48, § 125. Cf. **versus**.  
**conubium**, not **connubium**.

BR. 328. Like **conecto**.

**conventicius**, not **conventitius**.

*Cic. de Re p.* III, 35, 48. See above, § 6, I.  
**convicium**, not **convitium**.

BR. *Rhein. Mus. für Phil.* XXIV, 538.

**coquere**, better than **quoquere**.

**coquus**, not **quoquus**, **cocus**.

BR. 232 *sq.* Cf. HOLDER on Hor. Serm. II, I, 74; 2, 41. See above, § 6, II; § 14, I.

**cothurnus**, *v.* **coturnus**.

**cottidie** and **cotidie**, not **quotidie**.

BR. 236, 237, 331. cottidie belongs not only to the refined, but also to the plebeian speech (*Corp. Ins. Lat.* IV, 1939). Cf. MAI on Cic. pro Scauro, *Auct. Cl.* II. p. 306; *ib.* 26, 173. OSANN (p. 475) on Cic. de Re p. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 12, 7; 51, II.

**coturnix**, not **cocturnix**.

cocturnix is plebeian. CAPER appears to have preferred cuturnix (BR. 87).

**coturnus** and **cothurnus** (*κόθορπος*), not **cuturnus**.

coturnus is the form in Hor. Carm. II, I, 12; Serm. I, 5, 64; Ars, 80, 280 (KELLER-HOLDER). OR. 6187. *t* and *th*, in Vergil. Ecl. VII, 32; VIII, 10; Georg. II, 8; Aen. I, 337. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 424. Quintil. X, I, 68. On cuturnus, cf. Hor. Serm. I, 5, 64 (HOLDER).<sup>1</sup>

**crebresco**, not **crebesco**.

ZUMPT on Cic. Divin. in Caec. 4, 12. Cf. percrebresco. **cucullus** ("cuckoo") and **cucus**.

*ll*, in Hor. Serm. I, 7, 31 (HOLDER). **cucus**, Plaut.

Trin. 245 (RITSCHL). **cūculus**, Philomela, 35.

**culleus**, **culleum**, not **culeus**, **culeum**.

Nepos, Eum. 8, 7. Only the *Cod. R(omani collegii)*, ed. HALM, gives **culeos**; the same attests the *ll* in Cic. pro Sex. Roscio, II, 30 (p. 38, 15, ed. Tur.). Cf. FL. 15. Placidi Gloss. s. v.

**cum**, not **q u m**, is to be written for both the Conjunction and Preposition.

BR. 223 *sqq.* (*index*). So in MSS. E. g. *Cod. Veron.* Livii. Cf. Cic. de Re p. (ed. 2) Tur. p. 760, 4—DUREIU). RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 442 *sq.*, 449. See above, § 6, II.

**Cumae**, in prose, not **Cymae**, **Cume**.

Cic. ad Fam. VIII, 1, 2. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 25, 4. Cumas is the reading in Hor. Epist. I, 15, 11. Verg. Aen. VI, 2 (where RIBBECK reads Cyamarum). RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 453. BR. 203.

**cumba**, better than **c y m b a**, not **cimba**.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 452. Hor. Carm. II, 3, 28 (KELLER). Quintil. XII, 10, 37 (HALM).

**cuminum** = *κύμιον*.

BR. 203.

**cumque** (= *et cum*), not **cunque**.

BR. 265. Cf. Hor. (ed. KELLER-HOLDER, I, p. 246), Serm. I, 4, 66.

**cuppes**, **cuppedo**, **cuppedia(e)**, better than **cupes**, etc.

Plaut. Trin. 239 (RITSCHL). cuppedinarii, Ter. Eun. II, 2, 25 (UMPFENBACH). Cf. Varro, L. L., V, § 146.

**cupressus** = *κυπάρισσος*, not **cypressus**.

BR. 203. Hor. (ed. KELLER-HOLDER, I, p. 246).

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* pp. 395, 453. Cic. de Leg. I, 5, 15.

**cur**, not **quor**.

quor is ante-classical. BR. 225, 228 *sq.*

**custodela**, not **custodella**.

BR. 260.

**Cybēbe** and **Cybēle**, *Kυβήβη* and *Kυβέλη*.

Cybebe, Verg. Aen. X, 220. Cybele, Ciris, 166 (RIBBECK). Ov. Fasti, IV, 249, 363. Cf. Cybelus, Verg. Aen. III, 111; XI, 768.

**cycneus**, κύκνεος, v. **cyenus**.

**cynus**, κύκνος, better than **cygnus**.

cycn-, RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 392. Cf. the name Cycnus, *Corp. Ins. Lat.* IV, 2508. cygn-, Hor. Carm. IV, 2, 25; 3, 20 (KELLER).

## D.

**Dahae**, not **Daae** (name of a people).

Verg. Aen. VIII, 728. Liv. XXXV, 48; XXXVII, 38; 40. Tac. Ann. II, 3.

**Dalmata** and **Delmata**.

**Dalmatia** and **Delmatia**, **Dalmaticus** and **Delmaticus**.

BR. 75. E. g. Hor. Carm. II, 1, 16 (KELLER).

**Dama**, a proper name, not **Damma**. On the contrary, damma, as a common noun. See below.

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 577. Hor. Serm. I, 6, 38; II, 5, 18, 101; 7, 54 (HOLDER).

**Damaratus** and **Demaratus** ( $\Deltaμάρατος$ ,  $\Deltaημάρατος$ ).

Cic. Tusc. V, 37, 109; de Re p. II, 19, 34. (Cf. OSANN on latter, p. 192.) Demaratus, in the Oration of Claudius (I, 12, NIPPERDEY).

**damma**, not **dama**.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 430. Cf. Quintil. IX, 3, 6 (damae, HALM; dāmae, A.; dāme, G. M.). Hor. Carm. I, 2, 12 (KELLER). Cf. Dama.

**damno** and

**damnum**, not **dampno**, **dampnum**.

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 577. Dampn- is a frequent error in the MSS., traceable to the plebeian pronunciation of the word. E. g. Hor. Serm. I, 2, 52 (HOLDER).

**Danuvius**, not **Danubius**.

F. L. 15. BR. 239, 332. Hor. Carm. IV, 15, 21 (KELLER).

**Dareus**, better than the later form **Darius**.

Dareus in Cicero [see OTTO and OSANN (p. 467, *sq.*) on Cic. de Re p.] ; in Livy, IX, 17, 16 (WEISSENBORN) ; in Curtius (HEDICKE). Darius is the reading of the *Codices Cornelii Nepotis*, but Dareus, *Editio Ultraiect.* (HALM). Cf. above, § 5, 2.

**Declea**, better than **Decelia**.

Nep. Alc. 4, 7 (HALM), where the *Cod. Monacensis*, saec. xv, gives Deceliam. See above, § 5, 2.

**decima** and **decuma** ("the tenth").

decuma is the older form, used in the time of Cicero and Augustus (cf. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 577. *Cod. Vatianus Verrinarum*, II, 3, 24, § 59. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 23, 8). It also occurs in Quintilian's time (BR. 321). In Quintilian, however, VIII, 5, 19, we have the reading decimas.

**decimanus** and **decumanus**.

Like decima. The *Cod. Vat.* Verrin. often reads decumanus ; e. g. II, 2, 13, where the *Cod. Lagom.* 42, reads decimanus. Cf. decumates, Tac. Ger. 29.

**decimo**, -are, and **decumare**.

**decimus**, as common Ordinal, not the older **decumus**.

Like decima. See above, § 17, 1. decumam, Verg.

Geor. I, 284. Aen. IX, 155 (RIBBECK). Tac. Ann. III, 21; cf. *ib.* XIV, 44 (NIPPERDEY).

**defatigatio** and **defetigatio**,

**defatigo** and **defetigo**.

BR. 78. FL. 15.

**defraudo**, better than **defrudo**.

Cf. *fraus*.

**deicio**, better than **deiicio**. See above, § 20, II.

Hor. Serm. I, 6, 39, where *deicere* is a word of three syllables. Nepos, Alc. 3, 2 (HALM).

**delectus**, *v.* **dilectus**.

**delenio**, -ire, not **delinio**.

E. g. Hor. Carm. III, 1, 43 (KELLER).

**deliratio**,

**deliro**,

**delirus**, not **deleratio**, etc.

BR. 142, *sq.*

**Delmatia**, *v.* **Dalmatia**.

**demo**, **dempsi**, **demptum**.

BR. 248. See above, § 7, II. Hor. Carm. II, 5, 14 (KELLER). *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 10, 6.

**denuntio**, *v.* **nuntio**.

**depeciscor** (*depactus*) and **depaciscor** (*depactus*) ; the first form with the Participle *depactus* is preferable.

BR. 78. HALM on Cic. pro S. Roscio, 38, 110 (p. 59, 23, ed. 2, Tur.). Cf. FL. 16.

**deprehendo** and **deprendo**.

BR. 286. Quintil. IX, 4, 59. Cf. IX, 1, 17. Cic. de Or. II, 68, § 275 (ELLENDT). *deprendo*, Hor.

**derigo**, “to lay straight,” “to bring in a particular line, or direction”;

**dirigo**, "to move or place in different directions, in different lines."

in *derecum* ("straight forward"), *Livy*, XXII, 47, 3. *aciem derigere*, *Liv. XXI*, 47, 8; XXII, 45, 4 (ALSCHEFSKI). *Naves in pugnam*, *ib. XXII*, 19, 8, al. Cf. *Vitruv. VII*, 3. HENZEN, Scavi, p. 53 *sqq.* *dirigere per orbem*, MOMMSEN quoted by HENZEN, p. 56.

**describo** is to be distinguished from **discrivo**, which see further on.

**designatio**, **designator**, **designo**, *v. design-*

**desum**, **deest**, **deeram**, **deero**, not **dest**, **deram**, **dero**.

*dero* occurs, as is attested by (1) its being pronounced as a word of two syllables in the poets, (2) by the *Tabula Malacitana*\* (BR. 325), and elsewhere. MSS. examples of *dest*, *dero*, etc. are given by RITSCHL on *Suet. Vit. Terent.* p. 528, and by RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 414. But in writing, the correct form *deero* was also retained, independently of the pronunciation. Cf. the Ms. readings of Hor. *Serm. I*, 9, 56; II, 1, 17; 2, 98 (HOLDER). Cic. *de Leg.* I, 1, 2; 4, 14. *Cod. Veron.* *Livii*, III, 34, 7; V, 7, 13.

**dectrecto** and **detracto**.

Cf. Priscian, VIII, 85 (HERTZ, I, p. 438). RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 387. *detracto*, *Fragm. Vat. Sall. I*, a. 14 (*Hermes*, V, 402).

**deversorium**, better than the older form **devorso-rium**; not **diversorium**.

"*devertit qui a via vel ratione deflexit.* Tamen cum

\* *Corp. Ins. Lat. Vol. II (Inscriptiones Hispaniae)*, 1964.

devertit dicatur, diversorum magis quam deversorum usus obtinuit. Ergo utrumque usu et ratione dicimus." Placidi Gloss. p. 453 (MAI). OSANN (p. 442) on Cic. de Re p. deversorum, Hor. Epist. I, 15, 10 (KELLER), al. Cf. BÜCHELER, *Jahrb. für Phil.* vol. 87, p. 782.

**d e u s**, Plur. **d i i , d i i s**, and **d i , d i s**; not **d e i , d e i s**.

BR. 137, 140; see above, § 14, 3. MSS. give di : e. g. Cic. de Re p. I, 13, 19. Hor. Serm. II, 3, 123.

**d e x t e r , d e x t e r a , d e x t e r u m**, and **d e x t r a , d e x t r u m**.

In prose of Quintilian's time, the syncopated forms dextra and dextrum are preferred. Older authors vary. It is to be observed, however, that dextera used as a substantive is of frequent occurrence. Plautus has only the full form (RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 673). The usage of individual authors is given by NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* II, 5-7.

**Diana**, not **D e a n a**.

Deana is plebeian : e. g. *Cor. Ins. Rh.* p. 380.

**d i c i o**, not **d i t i o**.

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 578. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 8, 2 ; V, 27, 13. *FL.* 16. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 414.

**d i g n o s c o**, *v.* **d i n o s c o**.

**d i l e c t u s**, not **d e l e c t u s** ("a military levy").

*Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 20, 2, 3, al.

**d i m i d i u s**, not **d e m i d i u s**.

BR. 141.

**d i n o s c o**, better than **d i g n o s c o**.

Hor. Epist. I, 15, 29 ; II, 2, 44 (KELLER). Quintil. XI, 3, 18, 31 (HALM). The older form dignosco is favored by OSANN (p. 297) on Cic. de Re p. III, 35, 47.

**d i s c i d i u m**, not **d i s s i d i u m**.

MADVIG, Excurs. on Cic. de Fin. I, 13, 44. FL. 16.  
**discrībo** ("to distribute within certain limits," "to divide") must be distinguished from **dēscrībo** ("to copy," "to make a rough sketch," "to describe").

BÜCHELER discusses the distinction admirably in the *Rhein. Mus.* XIII, 598. *Jahrb. für Phil.* vol. 87, p. 782. Cf. Cic. de Re p. I, 46, 70 (OSANN, pp. 146, 512). Cic. de Leg. III, 5, 12 (VAHLEN, p. 136).

**descriptio** and **descriptio**, corresponding to **discrībo** and **dēscrībo**.

**disicio**, better than **disiicio**.

See above, § 20, II. **dissicio**, RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 414.

**dissaepio**, not **dissepio**.

Cic. de Re p. IV, 4, 4. Cf. *saepio*.

**dissidium**, *v. discidium*.

**dissignatio** ("disposition," "arrangement") must be distinguished from **designatio** ("designation," "sketch").

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 206, 94, 104. Cf. *dissigno*.

**dissignator** ("one who orders or regulates," e. g. "an undertaker at funerals"; "an usher in the theatre"), not **designator**.

Hor. Epist. I, 7, 6 (KELLER). FL. 16. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* IV, 768. Cf. *ib.* 597.

**dissigno**, -are ("to arrange," "to contrive," "to plot"), must be distinguished from **designare** ("to mark out," "designate").

E. g. Hor. Epist. I, 5, 16 (KELLER). FL. 16. Cf. *dissignatio*, *dissignator*.

**distinguuo**, not **distingo**.

BR. 127 *sq.* Cf. KELLER on Hor. Carm. II, 5, 11.

**ditio**, *v.* **dicio**.

**divisio**, not **divissio**.

See above, § 10. Like *casus*, *causa*. BR. 273 *sq.*  
**[divus] sub divum, sub divo** and **sub dium, sub dio**.

KELLER on Hor. Carm. I, 18, 13. See above, § 4.  
**dolum**, not **doleum**.

**doleum** is plebeian (*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 359). BR. 136.  
**dorsum**, not **dossum**.

-*rs-* is the usual form. BR. 272. Cf. RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 544. Rem.

**drachma**, not **drachuma** nor **dragma**.

**drachuma** is ante-classical; perhaps, however, it occurs, Cic. Ep. ad Fam., where the *Cod. Med.* reads **dracchum**. BAITER (ed. Lips.) reads **drachumum**. Cf. BÜCHELER, *Rhein. Mus.* XI, 515. **drachm-**, Cic. pro Flacco, 15, 34. RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 483.

**dragma** occurs in MSS. E. g. Hor. Serm. II, 7, 43 (HOLDER). Cic. pro Flacco, (l. c.) *Cod. Salzburg.* Plaut, Trin. 425, *Cod. F.*, where good MSS. read -*chum-* and -*chm-*.

**Duilius** and **Duillius**, not the old form **Duelius**, **Duellius**.

**DVILIVS**, *Act. Triumph.* anni 494 (*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 458). **Duillius**, *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 64, 4, al. On the forms **Duelius**, **Duellius**, see MAI on *Cic. de Re p.* I, 1, 1. OSANN (p. 429) on *Cic. de Re p.*

**dumetum** and **dūmmetum**,

**dumosus** and **dūmmosus**.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 414. **dumetum**, Hor. Carm. III, 4, 63; 29, 23 (KELLER).

**dumtaxat**, not **duntaxat**.

OSANN (p. 220) on Cic. de Re p. II, 32, 56.

**dupondius** and (later) **dipondius**.

"dupondius a duobus ponderibus." Varro, de L. L., V, 169. dipundium is plebeian. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* IV, 1679. Cf. Petron. 14, 58 (BÜCHELER). *Rhein. Mus.* XI, 149 (SCHMITZ).

**Dyrrachini** (=  $\Delta v \dot{\rho} \rho \alpha \chi \eta \nu o l$ ), better than **Dyrracheni**.

Cic. ad Att. III, 22, 4 (BAITER, p. xxvi).

## E.

**e**, *v. ex.*

**ebenus**, *v. hebenus*.

**ebur**, not **ebor**.

BR. 84. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 437.  
**eculeus**, better than **equuleus**.

ecul-, *Cod. Put. Colbert. Livii*, XXIII, 21 (extr.) (ALSCHEFSKI, III, p. 776). eculeus, as a wooden rack, in Cic. pro Mil. 21, 57.

**edera**, *v. hedera*.

**edo**, *esum*, better than *essum*.

Cf. NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* II, 566.

**edyllium** and **idyllium**.

See above, § 5, 2.

**ei** (Interjection), not **hei**.

Verg. Aen. XI, 57. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 421.  
**eria**, *v. heia*.

**eicio**, better than **eiicio**.

BR. 199 - 202. See above, § 20, II.

**elegans**, not **eligans**.

BR. 144.

**elephas**, not **elephans**.

BR. 267. Hor. Epist. II, 1, 196. (KELLER prefers -ns.)

**elleborus**, better than **helleborus**.

Hor. Serm. II, 3, 82; Epist. II, 2, 137 (HOLDER-KELLER). Verg. Georg. III, 451 (RIBBECK). hell-, Plaut. Ps. 1185 (RITSCHL).

**eluо, eluari, eluatio, v. helluo**, etc.

**emo, emi, emptum**, not **emtum**.

BR. 248. See above, § 7, II. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 579.  
In MSS.; e. g. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 13, 9.

**emptio**, not **emtio**.

Cf. **emo**. BR. 332.

**empor, not emtor**.

Cf. **emo**. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 579. BR. 331 sq. Hor. Carm. III, 6, 32 (KELLER).

**epistula** (= *ἐπιστολή*), not **e pistola**.

This is the undoubted spelling in inscriptions and old MSS. (FL. 17). The word has undergone the Latin umlaut of *o* into *u*. That Cicero must have written **e pistola** is a false inference of CORSEN'S, who has allowed himself to be misled by the Zurich edition of Ciceron's Letters (1845). The older *Codex Mediceus* of the eleventh century, which alone can come into consideration in this matter, gives both forms, **epistula** and **epistola** (BAITER, ed. Lips. IX, p. vi. Cf. the titles of the "Books": **epistola 1, 2**; but, on the other hand, **epistula 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16**). It follows from this that the late-Latin form **epistola** was not able to supplant, even in the comparatively recent *Codex Medi-*

*ceus*, the genuine form *epistula*, which is also well attested by inscriptions.

Cf. Sall. *Iug.* 71, 4, 5 (DIETSCH). MAI, *Auct. Class.* II, p. 389. RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 493, Rem.

On the other hand

**e**pistolicus (= *ἐπιστολικός*) has remained a foreign word, while *epistula* became naturalized in the language.

**e**quus, not *e*cus nor equos.

See above, § 6, II; § 14, I.

**e**ra, v. erus.

**e**rcisco, v. hercisco.

**e**res, v. heres.

**e**rilis, not herilis, v. erus.

**E**rinys, not Erinnyes.

Verg. *Aen.* II, 337, 573; VII, 447 (RIBBECK).

**e**rus ("the master of the house"), **e**ra ("the mistress of the house"), Adject. **e**rilis, not herus, etc.

RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 409. This spelling is favored also by the readings in Hor. (*Carm.* II, 18, 32; III, 27, 63 — KELLER; cf. HOLDER, II, p. 404) and in Cic. (MAI, *Auct. Class.* I, p. 383). Eutyches as quoted in Cassiodor. p. 2313, 9, 19.

**E**squiliae, **E**skvilinus, not **E**xquiliae, or **A**eskuliae.

The form Esqu- is rendered certain by the names of the tribes in inscriptions, OR. 3091 (cf. *Fast. Consul.* ann. 304, *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 426; II, where we find esquilinus). The form Exqu- is founded on the grammatical theory in Varro (L. L., V, 49), and Verrius (cf. *Fast. Praen. Mart.* 2, which gives exquiliIs. *Cod. Veron.*

Livii, III, 67, 11; 68, 2. MOMMSEN, *Transact. Berlin Acad.* 1868, p. 172).

Aesquil- [*Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 66, 5, and Horatian MSS., Serm. I, 8, 14; II, 6, 33 (HOLDER). Cf. Epod. 5, 100; 17, 58 (KELLER)] is founded on the confusion of *ae* and *e* and on the derivation of *aesculus*. Cf. Varro, *l. c.* (MÜLLER).

**etiamnum**, not **etiannum**.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 430.

**evan**, **evans**, **evias**, **evius**, **evoe**, *v.* **euhan**, etc.

**Euander** and **Euandrus**, *Eὐανδρος*, not **Eva-**  
**der**.

Verg. Aen. VIII, 100, al. (RIBBECK). Hor. Serm. I, 3, 91 (HOLDER, L. MÜLLER).

**euhan**, *εὐάν* (*εὐάρ*), not **evan**, and better than **euan**.

**euhan**, Verg. Aen. VI, 517 (RIBBECK). Ovid. Met. IV, 15 (**euham**, *Cod. Goth.* 1); but **euan** in Priscian, VI, 29 (HERTZ, I, p. 220). LACHMANN in *Lucr.* p. 309.  
**euhans**, not **evans**.

Verg. Aen. VI, 517 [**euhanthis**, *Cod. Med.*] (RIBBECK).  
**Euhias**, not **Elias**.

Hor. Carm. III, 25, 9 (KELLER).

**Euhius**, not **Evius**.

Hor. Carm. I, 18, 9; II, 11, 17 (KELLER). Cic. pro Flacco, 25, 60. Cf. LACHMANN in *Lucr.* p. 309.

**euhoe**, *εὐόλη*, not **evoe**.

LACHMANN in *Lucr.* p. 309. Hor. Carm. II, 19, 5, 7 (KELLER).

**ex** before vowels and *h*; **e** and **ex** before consonants.

In many expressions, only one form of the Preposition is usual before consonants: e. g. *e re publica*, "for the

good of the state"; *e* regione, "opposite"; *e* natura, "according to nature"; and extempore, "instantaneously"; *ex* sententia, "according to one's wish"; *ex* senatus consulto; *ex* lege, and, if an adjective follows, *e* lege (for instance, *e* lege Rupilia); *ex* parte, "partly"; *ex* professo, "avowedly," "intentionally"; *ex* Ponto; *ex* me (*te, se*); *ex* meo, tuo; *ex* and *e* suo.

NEUE (*Lat. Formenl.* II, 756 - 770) has collected these and many other examples.

**examen**, not *ex ag men* (*exacmen*), "a swarm."

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 420.

**exedo**, *exedi*, *exesum*, not *exessum*.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 445.

**exedra** and **exhedra**.

There is Ms. authority for both forms. Cf. Cic. de Or. III, 5, § 17 (*exedra*, BAITER, ed. Tur., and ELLENDT); de Fin. V, 2, 4 (*exhedr-*, BAITER); de Deor. Nat. I, 6, 15 (*exedr-*, BAITER, ed. Tur., while the Tauchnitz edition reads *exhedr-*). In Quintil. XI, 2, 20, HALM reads *exedris*, but traces of the *h* are still visible in the Ms.

In Vitruv. V, 11, 2, ROSE-MÜLLER reads *exedra* twice, but the MSS. give sometimes one form, sometimes the other. *exsedra* occurs in OR. 3283.

**exedrium** and **exhedrium**.

Like *exedra*. *exhadria* is found in *Cod. Med.* Cic. Ep. ad Fam. VII, 23, 3.

**exim** and **exin**.

RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 455, 459.

**eximo**, *exemptum*, not *exemtum*.

Like *emo*. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 579. *Cod. Veron.*

Livii, V, 51, 4.

**existimatio**, better than **existumatio**.

**existumatio** is archaic, yet it occurs in Ciceronian MSS. E. g. *Cod. Vat.* Verrin. III, 83, 192. Cf. *aestumo*. **existimatio** is found in *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 15, 1 BR. 5, III. **existimo**, like **existimatio**.

**existumas**, along with **existimas**, in *Cic. de Deor. Nat.* II, 29, 73. **existimet**, in *de Re p.* I, 20, 23.

**Exquiliae**, **Exquilinus**, v. **Esquiliae**.

**ex-s-**, e. g. **exsanguis**, better than **exanguis**.

Both forms are correct, but the rule is, as laid down by the grammarians and sanctioned by frequent usage, that the *s* is to be retained in compounds made up of *ex* and a word commencing with *s*. Thus, *exsaevio*, *exscensio*, *exscindo*, *exscribo*, *exsculpo*, *exseco*, *exsecror*, *exsequiae*, *exsequor*, *exsicco*, *exsilio*, *exsilium*, *exsisto*, *exsolvo*, *exsomnis*, *exsors*, *exspecto*, *exspes*, *exspiro*, *exspolio*, *exspuo*, *exsterno*, *existimulo*, *extinguo*, *extirpo*, *exto*, *extruo*, *exsudo*, *exsul*, *exsulto*, *exsupero*, *exsurgo*, *exuscito*, etc., with their derivatives. BR. 278–280, 333. Cf. ELLENDT on *Cic. de Or.* I, 1, § 2, *existiterunt*; I, 39, § 177, *exsilium*, *exsulo*. OSANN (p. 18) on *Cic. de Re p.* I, 3, 6. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 445 sq.

## F.

**faenerator**, **faeneratrix**, not **foen-**.

**faenero**, not **foenero**.

Cf. *faenus*.

**faenile**, not **fенile** (*foenile*).

Verg. *Georg.* III, 321 (RIBBECK).

**faeniseca**, **faenisex**, **faenisicia**, **faenisicum**, not **foeniseca**, etc.

Cf. *faenum*.

**faenum**, not the plebeian collateral form **fenum**; **foenum** is incorrect.

Hor. Serm. I, 4, 34 (HOLDER).

So **faenarius**, **faenisex**, **faenisicia**, **faenisicum**, not the plebeian collateral form **fenum**. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, pp. 580, 358 (*Menol.* Iun. 12, 13). CORSEN, *Ausspr.* I<sup>2</sup>, 327. BR. 205.

**faenus**, **faenoris**, better than **fenus**; not **foenus**.

BR. 103 *sq.* *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 284; *Elog.* XXIII (CORSSEN, *Ausspr.* I<sup>2</sup>, 327). DIETSCH on *Sall. Cat.* 33, 2. Hor. *Epod.* 2, 4, 67 (fenore, fenerator); *Epist.* I, 1, 80; *Ars.* 421 (KELLER).

**fames**, not **famis**, in the Nom. Sing.

BR. 147, 149. See above, § 15, 3.

**farcio**, **farsi**, **fartum**, not **faretum**, **farsum**.

Cic. in *Verr.* II, 5, 11, § 27 (ZUMPT). **factor**, Hor. Serm. II, 3, 229 (HOLDER).

**Februarius**, not **Febrarius**.

BR. 130.

**fecunditas**,

**fecundo**,

**fecundus**, not **foecunditas**, etc.

Hor. *Carm.* III, 6, 17; 23, 6; Serm. II, 3, 287, al. (KELLER-HOLDER). CORSSEN quotes examples from inscriptions, *Ausspr.* I<sup>2</sup>, 326. Cf. Gellius, XVI, 12.

**feles**. See above, § 15, 3.

**femina**, not **foemina**.

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 580.

**femur**, not **femor**.

BR. 84, 85, Rem.

**fenerator**, **feneratrix**, **fenero**, *v.* **faenus**.  
**fenile**, *v.* **faenile**.

**feniseca**, **fenisex**, **fenisicia**, **fenisicum**,  
*v.* **faenum**.

**fenum** *v.* **faenum**.

**fenus**, *v.* **faenus**.

**feria**, not **ferea**.

BR. 133.

**ferveo**, not **ferbeo**.

BR. 239.

**fetialis**, not **fecialis**.

Cic. de Re p. II, 17, 31. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 58, 1.

Cf. FORCELLINI s. v. *Jahrb. für Phil.* vol. 77, p. 348.

**fetidus**, **feteo**, **fetor**, better than **foet-**.

LACHMANN in *Lucr.* p. 271. *foet-* is the reading in  
Cic. in Pis. 6, 13; 10, 22.

**fetus**, Substantive and Participle, not **foetus**.

Stem like *secundus*. E. g. Hor. Carm. III, 27, 4;  
IV, 5, 27; Carm. Saec. 31 (KELLER).

**ficticius**, not **fictitius**. See above, § 6, I.

**fides** and **fidis** ("string of a musical instrument").

NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* I, 179 *sq.* BR. 146, 149. See  
above, § 15, 3.

**filix** ("fern"), not **felix**, **filex**.

BR. 141.

**finitimus**, better than **finitumus**.

*finitumus* is the older form, but nevertheless kept its  
place in the time of the Empire. E. g. *Cod. Veron.*  
Livii, IV, 12, 9; together with *finitimus*, IV, 7, 12. Cf.  
*ib.* 17, 6. See above, § 17, I.

**flagellum**, not **fragellum**.

BR. 258.

**fluvidus** and **fluidus**.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 448.

**foecunditas**, **foecundus**, and derivatives, *v. fe-*  
*cundus*.

**foedus**, **-a**, **-um**, and **foedus**, **foederis**, not **fedus**.

BR. 207. Cf. KELLER on Hor. Carm. III, 5, 15; 6,  
4; 24, 23. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 18, 10; 44, 1; and  
22, 4.

**foenerator**, **foeneratrix**, **foenero**, *v. fae-*  
*nus*.

**foenile**, **foenisex**, and kindred formations, *v. fae-*  
*num*.

**foenum**, *v. faenum*.

**foenus**, *v. faenus*.

**foetus**, *v. fetus*.

**Forensia** and **Foresia**.

Foresia is Ciceronian (BR. 268).

**formica**, not **furmica**.

BR. 85.

**formidulosus**, better than **formidolosus**.

In Hor. Carm. II, 17, 18, Epod. 5, 55, KELLER writes  
**formidulosus**.

This is an old-Latin form: e. g. in Plaut. Ps. 824  
(RITSCHL), Terent. Eun. IV, 6, 18 (UMPFENBACH). Cf.  
Sallust, ed. DIETSCH, II, p. 220. But it is probable that  
later, **formidolosus**, perhaps in consequence of the simi-  
larity of sound with **formido**, became of frequent occur-  
rence also. Cf. Cic. in Verr. II, 5, 1, § 1. Cic. pro

Cluent. 3, 7; in Pis. 24, 58. Tac. Ann. I, 62, and other passages quoted in CORSEN'S *Ausspr.* II<sup>2</sup>, 145.

**formosus**, not **formonusus**.

The older form *formonusus* was dropped from the grammars in imperial times. (BR. 268; see above, § 9, III.) Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 434. RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 715.

**forsan**, **forsitan**, not -a m.

On the occurrence of *forsam*, *forsitam*, see RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 570.

**fraus**, **fraudis**, not **frudis**, etc.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 420. Cf. besides, Aen. IV, 675.

**frenum**, not **fraenum**.

According to settled and trustworthy tradition.

**frondosus**, like **formosus**.

**frons**, not **fros** nor **frus**.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 420.

That Pliny the Elder preferred *fros* is apparently a peculiarity of his (BR. 267).

**frustum**, not **frustrum**.

The recommendation to the contrary, laid down for our guidance, in the *Appendix Probi* (BR. 272), is based upon the incorrect spelling of MSS. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 443. Hor. Serm. II, 6, 86 (HOLDER).

**furvus**, not the archaic form **forvus**.

KELLER on Hor. Carm. II, 13, 21.

**fusus**, not **fūssus**.

Like *ausus*, *casus*, *causa* (BR. 275).

**futilis**, better than **futilis**.

Verg. Aen. XI, 339; XII, 740 (RIBBECK). Cf. Ter.

Andr. III, 5, 3 (UMPFENBACH), where the *Cod. Basilic.* reads *futili*.

## G.

**gaesum**, not **gesum** ( $\gammaαι\sigma\delta\acute{s}$ ,  $\gammaαι\sigma\sigma\acute{v}$ ). Verg. Aen. VIII, 662. Caes. B. G. III, 4, al.

**Gaetuli** and **Getuli**.

BR. 330. Cf. Sall. Iug. 18, al (DIETSCH, II, p. 223). Hor. Carm. I, 23, 10; II, 20, 15; III, 20, 2 (KELLER).

**Gaius**, **Gai**, better than **Gaii**.

See above, § 14, 2 (a) and 3. **Gai**, e. g. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 21, 7. See C.

**gallinacius** or **gallinaceus**, not **gallinatius**.

BR. 219; see above, § 6, I. E. g. Cic. pro Mur. 29, 61 (gallinacum, *Monac.* 15743; gallinarium, *Monac.* 68).

**garrulus**, not **garulus**.

BR. 272. Cf. Hor. Epist. I, 18, 69 (KELLER).

**Genava** ("Geneva"), not **Geneva**.

Caes. B. G. I, 6, 3. BRAMBACH, *Rhein. Mus.* XXIII, 8. MOMMSEN, *Inscr. Helvet.* 83, 84.

**genetivus**, not **genitivus**.

The weight of Ms. authority favors emphatically genetivus for the name of the case, as has already been observed by LACHMANN (*in Lucr.* p. 15 sq.). The proper name Genitivos, which CORSEN (II<sup>2</sup>, 297) cites (OR. 5749; 189 A. D.), has arisen from the well-known umlaut *e-i*, and can prove nothing for the name of the case. Cf. genetrix (genitor).

**genetrix**, not **genitrix**.

*Fasti Pinc.* Sept. 26, *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 298; *ib.* n.

1008; IV, 3072. Cf. II, 3270. Hor. Serm. II, 3, 133 (HOLDER). LACHMANN in *Lucr.* p. 15. HÜBNER, *Jahrb. für Phil.* vol. 77, p. 358; vol. 79, p. 437. FL. 17. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 420.

The masculine is *genitor*.

**genitivus**, *v.* *genetivus*.

**genitor**, *v.* *genetrix*.

**gentilicius**, not *gentilitius*.

Br. 219. See above, § 6, I.

**Getuli**, *v.* *Gaetuli*.

**gilvus**, not *gilbus*.

BR. 239.

**girus**, *v.* *gyrus*.

**glaeba**, better than *gleba*.

Hor. Carm. III, 6, 39; Epod. 16, 55; Epist. I, 14, 39 (KELLER). RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 414. Aen. VII, 747.

**glis**, not *glir*.

BR. 277.

**gloriosus**, like *formosus*.

See above, § 9, III.

**Gnaeus**. See *Cn.*

**gnarus**, more frequent than *narus*. See *narus*.

**gnatus** ("son") and *gnata* ("daughter"), for the more modern *natus*, *nata*, were still employed in the dactylic poetry of the Augustan age.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 420. Hor. ed. KELLER-HOLDER, II, pp. 411, 431.

In the time of Cicero, *natus*, as a Participle from *nascor*, was already of frequent occurrence (*Corp. Ins. Lat.*

I, p. 587. Cf. OSANN (p. 297 *sq.*) on Cic. *de Re p.* III, 35, 47.

**Gracchus**, not **Graccus**.

BR. 282 *sq.*, 290.

**Graius**, **Grai**. See above, § 3, 2; § 14, 3.

**gratiis** and **gratis**.

In Plautus and Terence, used only as a word of three syllables (RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 603; BENTLEY on Ter. Ad. IV, 7, 26); in classical times, as a word of three and of two syllables. ZUMPT on Cic. in Verr. II, 4, 9, § 19. Cf. *ingratis*.

**grunnio**, not **grundio**.

BR. 271.

**gutus**, not **guttus**.

Hor. Serm. I, 6, 118 (HOLDER).

**gyrus** ( $\gamma\hat{\nu}\rho\sigma$ ), not **girus**.

BR. 126.

## H.

**Hadria**, **Hadriacus**, **Hadrianus**, **Hadriaticus**, not **Adr-**.

Hor. (ed. KELLER-HOLDER, I, p. 257; II, p. 412).

Verg. Aen. XI, 405 (RIBBECK).

**Hadrumetum**, **Hadrumetinus**, not **Adr-**.

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 200, 79. Sall. Iug. 19, 1. Nepos, Hann. 6, 3, 4.

**haedilia** and

**haedus**, not **hoedus**, **aedus**, **edus**.

*aedus* is a collateral form, but not classical; *edus* is rustic. Quintil. I, 5, 20. BR. 205, 282, 284. Cf. RIBBECK,

*Prol. in Verg.* p. 422. Hor. Carm. I, 4, 12; 17, 9, al. (KELLER, vol. I, p. 257).

**Halaesa**, not **Halesa**, **Alesa**, **Alaesa**.

Halesa, Cic. *Verr.* II, 2, 7, § 19; 65, § 156; 3, 6, § 13 (ZUMPT), 83, 192, al. Cf. *Halaesus*.

**Halaesus**, not **Halesus**.

Verg. *Aen.* VII, 724; X, 352; 411 *sqq.* (RIBBECK).

**halica**, *v.* **alica**.

**Halicarnasus** and **Alicarnasus**, with a single *s*.

The un aspirated form is supported by tradition. E. g. in Cic. *Tusc.* III, 31, 75. Nepos, *Lys.* 3, 5. Tac. *Ann.* IV, 55.

**halucinor**, *-ari*, *v.* **alucinor**.

**Hamilcar** (= *'Aulikas*), not **Amilcar**. Like *Hannibal*.

**Hammon**, better than **Ammon**.

Verg. *Aen.* IV, 198 (RIBBECK). Cf. *Prol. in Verg.* p. 421. Nepos, *Lys.* 3, 2.

**Hannibal** (= *'Avniβas*), not **Annibal**. ELLENDT on Cic. *de Or.* II, 18, § 75, al.

**Hanno** (= *'Avνων*), not **Anno**. Like *Hannibal*.

**harena**, better than **arena**, which form is, however, also ancient.

BR. 284, 288, 314. E. g. Hor. Carm. I, 28, 1, 23; Epist. I, 1, 6, al. (KELLER). RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 422. Cic. *de Re p.* I, 17, 29.

**harenosus**, better than **arenosus** or **harenonus**.

Cf. *harena*. BR. 267. E. g. Sall. *Iug.* 48, 3; 79, 3, where the *h* is not retained throughout in MSS.

**hariola, hariolatio, hariolus, and ariola, ariolatio, ariolus.**

**hariolor and ariolor.**

Cic. de Div. I, 31, 66 (har- and ar-); 58, 132 (har- (CHRIST). Plaut. Mil. 692; Most. 571, ar- (RITSCHL).

**harundo, better than arundo.**

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 422.

**haruspex, better than aruspex, arespex.**

BR. 123. Cf. *ib.* 283, 314. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 421.

**Hasdrubal (= Ἀσδρούβας), like Hannibal.**

E. g. Her. Carm. IV, 4, 38, 72.

**haud and haut.**

The first form is the usual one in ancient grammars.

BR. 252. On haut, see DIETSCH on Sallust, II, p. 227.

Before consonants, hau is also used. BR. 253. See above, § 8 (FL. 18. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 581). RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* pp. 397, 425. Hor. Epod. I, 32 (KELLER); Serm. II, I, 39 (HOLDER); cf. their *Index* (II, p. 412). *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 57, 7; 64, 1; IV, 12, 8, etc.

**haveo and aveo;** the first is the pronunciation according to Quintilian (I, 6, 21).

BR. 284. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 1072; IV, p. 239. *Corp. Ins. Rh.* 1153. Hor. Serm. I, I, 94; 4, 87; II, 4, 1; 6, 99 (HOLDER).

**hebenus, better than ebenus (ἕβενος and ἔβενος).**

E. g. Verg. Georg. II, 117 (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 421). Ovid. Met. XI, 610. MSS. vary between the two forms. So also in Pliny, where SILLIG writes hebenus. On ἔβενος, see *Thes. Gr.* (ed. DINDORF).

**hedera**, better than **edera**.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* pp. 421, 422, 385. Hor. Carm. I, 1, 29, al.; Epist. I, 3, 25 (KELLER). OR. 6140. Festus Pauli, however, has edera under E (p. 82, MÜLLER).

**heia** (Interjection) and **eia**.

Verg. Aen. IV, 569 (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 421). Hor. Serm. I, 1, 18; II, 6, 23 (HOLDER). eIa, *Cod. Vos.* Auson., Ephem. (*Parecbasis 1*).

**heiulo**, **heiulatio**, not **ei ul-**.

Hor. Epop. 10, 17 (KELLER). Eutyches, p. 2312, 10. Cf. Varro, L. L., VII, 103.

**Heliopolis** and **Heliupolis** (*Ηλιούπολις*).

Cic. de Deor. Nat. III, 21, 54. NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* I, 131. Cf. BR. 177.

**helleborus**, *v.* **elleborus**.

**hēlluo**, **hēlluatio**,

**hēlluor** (better than **heluor**) and **elluor**; the latter form is more modern, but belongs at latest to the second century after Christ.

hell- is supported by tradition in Cic. de Provin. Consul. 6, 14; in Pis. 10, 22; pro Sest. 52, 111; de Fin. III, 2, 7; heluato, RIBBECK, in Verg. Catalect. 5, 11. elluari had already in the time of Gellius long existed (II, 3), but first came into very general use after the time of Augustus, for Festus Pauli says: heluo "ab eluendo, cui aspiratur, ut aviditas magis exprobretur" (MÜLLER, p. 99). Cf. *Rhein. Mus.* VIII, 296.

**Helotae**, *v.* **Hilotae**.

**helus**, *v.* **holus**.

**Henna**, not **Enna**, in Sicily.

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 520 (MOMMSEN). *Cic. Verr.* II, 2, 65, § 156 (ZUMPT); 3, 83, § 192, al.

**Heraclea**, and (later) **Heraclia**, name of several towns.

See above, § 5, 2. Cf. *Cic. Verrin.* II, 2, 50, § 125, where the *Cod. Vat.* gives Heracleae; pro Archia, 4, 6 *sqq.* But Heraclienses is given by *Codd. Gemblac.* (= *Brux.*, 5352), *Erfurt.*, *Schol.*, *Ambros.* MAI "ubique," BAITER on *Cic. pro Arch.* (ed. 2 Tur. p. 788, 14). *Verr.* II, 2, 50, § 125 (ZUMPT). Cf. *ib.* II, 5, 33, § 86; and the names Heraclius, *Cod. Vat.* *Verrin.*, together with Heracleus, *Codd. Lagom.* 29 (and 42), *B.* (*Paris*, 7776); e. g. *Verrin.* II, 2, 14, § 35; 27, § 65 (ZUMPT), al.

**herbosus**, like **formosus**.

BR. 268; see above, § 9, III.

**hercisco** and **ercisco**.

BR. 283. ELLENDT on *Cic. de Or.* I, 56, § 237. FESTUS PAULI has the word under E (p. 82, MÜLLER).

**here** ("yesterday") belongs to the age of Quintilian; Augustus wrote **heri**.

HOLDER on *Hor. Serm.* II, 8, 2. Cf. LUC. MÜLLER, *De Re Metr.* 334. NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* II, 685.

**hereditas**, like **heres**.

**heres**, not **eres**.  
The latter form also occurs in antiquity, but the spelling is less correct. BR. 283, 314. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 581, and often in inscriptions. Also in MSS.: e. g. *Cod. Vat.* *Verrin.* II, 1, 42, § 107; 43, § 110, al. *hereditas*, *ib.*

**herus**, *v. erus*.

**Hiber, Hiberes,**

**Hiberia,**

**Hiberus, not Iberus, etc.**

*Fragm. Palat. Liv. XCI*, p. 4, *a*, gives *Hiberum amnem*.

— RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 421. Hor. Carm. I, 29, 15; II, 20, 20; IV, 5, 28; 14, 50; Epod. 4, 3; 5, 21 (KELLER); Serm. II, 8, 46 (HOLDER). *Monum. Ancyra*. V, 53; *Corp. Ins. Rh.* 484. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* II, 2660, *b*, al.

**hice.** See above, § 18, I.

**hiems**, better than **hiemps**.

The last, though physiologically correct and to be met with in classical authors, was discarded by the grammar of the Empire. BR. 249. See above, § 7, II. Cf. KELLER on Hor. Carm. I, 4, 1; Epod. 2, 52.

**Hilotae (= ειλωται) and Ilotae.**

Nepos, Pausan. 3, 6 (HALM). Liv. XXXIV, 27, 9.

See above, § 5, 2.

**hircus, not ircus or hirquus.**

BR. 284. The form *ircus* likewise occurs, but was regarded as archaic in Quintilian's time (BR. 282). Cf. Hor. Serm. I, 2, 27; 4, 92; Ars, 220 (HOLDER-KELLER).

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 443.

**Hirpini, not Irpini.**

Liv. XXII, 61, 11, *al.* (ALSCHEFSKI).

**His pallus, not His palus.**

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 39.

**Hister (= Ἰστρός), better than Ister.**

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 421. Nepos, Milt. 3, 1 (HALM).

**Histria, better than Istria.**

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* II, 2643; other examples may be found in CORSEN, *Ausspr.* I<sup>2</sup>, p. 106.

**holitor, holitorium, v. holus.**

**holus**, better than *olus*; not the archaic *helus*.

BR. 102. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 421. Hor. (ed. KELLER-HOLDER, II, p. 413). Cf. *Holitor*, *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 1057; *holitorium*, *Fast. Vall. Aug.* I (*ib.* p. 320). HENZEN, *Scavi*, p. 86.

**honor and honos.**

Cf. BR. 277. See above, § 15, 2. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 581. Hor. (ed. KELLER-HOLDER, II, p. 413). ELLENDT on *Cic. de Or.* I, 54, § 232. OSANN on *Cic. de Re* p. I, 34, 53. *Cic. in Verr.* II, 3, 16, § 43 (ZUMPT). *Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 50, 7, *honosque*.

**hora, not ora.**

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 422.

**hordeum, not ordeum, and not hordium.**

E. g. *Verg. Ecl.* V, 36. *Quintil.* I, 5, 16. The Rustic Calendar, *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 359, Jul., Nov. *Vel. Longus*, 2238, 45. *Scaur.* 2250, 39; 2258, 45; "notatur ordeum," *Eutyches*, p. 2313, 33 (CORSSEN, *Ausspr.* I<sup>2</sup>, pp. 100, 107).

**hortus, not ortus.**

BR. 283.

**humerus, v. umerus.**

**humidus, v. umidus.**

**humo-, are, and**

**humus, not umo, umus.**

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 1418. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 422. Hor. *Carm.* III, 2, 24; *Ars*, 110, al. (KELLER, vol. I, p. 259).

**humor**, *v. umor.*

**Hyacinthus**,

**hydra**,

**Hylas**,

**Hyllus**,

**hymenaeus**,

**Hymettus**,

**hymnus**,

**Hypnos**, and the rest of Greek words beginning with *v*,  
retain the initial *h*.

BR. 284 *sq.*

## I.

**i** is both a vowel and a consonant. See above, § 2.

**iacio** in compounds. See above, § 20, II.

**iamdudum**, not **i and dum**.

Cic. de Re p. II, 40, 67 (cf. OSANN, p. 236). RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 430. Cf. *Jahrb. für Phil.* vol. 89, p. 834.

**Iberus**, *v. Hiberus.*

**idcirco** and **iccirco**.

ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 26, § 118; 50, § 216;  
**idcirco**, *Cod. Vat.* Verrin. II, 2, 24, § 59. Hor. Serm. I, 4, 45; Epist. I, 1, 29, al. (HOLDER-KELLER).

**idem**. See above, § 18, II.

**identidem**. See above, § 9, II.

**idyllium**, *v. edyllium.*

**iecur**, not **iecor**, **iocur**; regular Genitive, **iecoris** (collateral forms, **iocineris**, **iecineris**, **iocinoris**).

BR. 105. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 437. RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 443. NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* I, 581.

**Ilerda**, not **Hilerda**.

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* II, p. 752. *Hor. Epist.* I, 20, 13 (KELLER).

**ilico**, not **illlico**.

Sall. *Iug.* 108, 2 (DIETSCH). Cf. RITSCHL on Plautus, *Trin.* 608.

**Illyrii**, **Illyricus**, not **Hillyr.**

BR. 314. *Acta Triumph.*, ann. 526, *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 458; II, p. 752, al. Inlyrico, *Fast. Antiat.* Aug. 3 (*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 328) is probably a mistake of the stone-mason.

**Ilotae**, v. **Hilotae**.

**imb-**, not **in b-**, in compounds. See above, § 20, I, 7.

**imbecillus**, not **im b e c illis**.

MADVIG on *Cic. de Fin.* V, 24, 71.

**imm-**, not **in m-**, in compounds. See above, § 20, I, 7.

**immo**, not **i m o**.

OSANN on *Cic. de Re* p. VI, 14, 14. ELLENDT on *Cic. de Or.* II, 63, § 256.

E. g. *Hor. Serm.* I, 3, 20 (HOLDER). RIBBECK, *Partikel*, 6.

**imp-**, not **in p-**, in compounds. See above, § 20, I, 7.

**inclusus** and **inclusus**, not **i n c l y t u s**.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 452. *Hor. Serm.* II, 3, 197, *includitum* (HOLDER). Cf. *linter*.

**inchoo** and (not so good) **inchoo**, not **in co o**.

BR. 291, 293. OSANN (p. 111) on *Cic. de Re* p. I, 35,

55. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 122. *Hor. Carm.* I, 4, 15 (KELLER).

**incolumis**, not **ine colomis**.

E. g. *Hor. Serm.* I, 4, 98, 119 (HOLDER). *Tac. Ann.* I, 18, al.

**increbresco**, not **increbesco**, *v. percrebresco*.

Hor. Serm. II, 5, 93 (HOLDER).

**incusare**, not **incussare**. Cf. *causa* and see above, § 10.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 445.

**indutiae**, not **induciae**.

FL. 19. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 35, 2; V, 32, 5.

**infitiae**, **infitiatio**, **infitiator**, **infitior**, not **infic-**.

ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. II, 25, § 105; e. g. Quintil. XII, 10, 74 (HALM).

**ingratis** and **ingratiis**.

ingratis, *Cod. Vat. Cic. in Verr.* II, 4, 9, § 19; ingratiis, Cic. pro Tullio, § 5 (BEIER, p. 12). *Codd.* Nepotis, Them. 4, 4 (except *M.*, which gives ingrati), where HALM reads ingratiis. Cf. RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 603. NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* II, 672.

**inicio**, better than **iniicio**. See above, § 20, II.

**in l-**, better than **ill-**, in compounds. See above, § 20, I, 7.

**in primis**, **inprimis**, **imprimis**.

ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 40, § 184; III, 5, § 17; and vol. II, p. 214. Cic. de Re p. I, 15, 23. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* II, 1282, 9.

**in r-** and **irr-** in compounds, e. g. *inriguus*, *irriguus*. See above, § 20, I, 7.

**insumo**, **insumpsi**, like **sumo**.

**intellegentia**, not **intelligentia**.

Cic. de Re p. IV, 1, 1 (OSANN, p. 312).

**intellego**, not **intelligo**.

BR. 145. FL. 19. Cf. DIETSCH on Sall., vol. II, p. 248.

ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 3, § 12, al. Hor. Epist. I, 9, 1 (KELLER).

**intemptatus**, cf. **tento**, **tempto**.

Hor. Carm. I, 5, 13; Ars, 285 (KELLER).  
**interemptio**, not **interemtio**.

Cf. **interimo**.

**interimo**, **interemi**, **interemptum**, not **interemo**, **interemtum**.

BR. 305. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 416. HOLDER on Hor. Serm. II, 3, 131. See **emo**.

**internecio**, better than **internicio**.

**internecio**, Sall. *Ep. Pompei ad Sen.* 9. Cic. ad Att. II, 20, 3. Liv. IX, 26, 3, al. Curt. IV, 11, 18 (HEDICKE). Priscian, IV, 8 (HERTZ, I, p. 122, 3). **internicio**, Nepos, Eum. 3. Cf. Tac. Ann. II, 21.

**intibus**, **intibum** ("succory"), not **intub-**, **intyb-**.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 176.

**intimus**, not the archaic **intumus**.

BR. 108, III. See above, § 17, I.

**invertō**, not **invortō**.

Cf. **verto**. **invortō**, Verg. Georg. I, 65 (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 436). Cf. the examples in Hor. (ed. KELLER-HOLDER, I, p. 263; II, p. 419).

**inunguo**, like **unguo**, not **inungo**.

Hor. Epist. I, 1, 29 (KELLER).

**ircus**, v. **hircus**.

**Irpinī**, v. **Hirpīni**.

**is** (declinable). See above, § 18, II.

**Ister**, **Istria**, v. **Hister**, **Histria**.

**iucundus**, not **iocundus**.

Cic. Verr. II, 1, 43, § 112 (*Cod. Vat.*). Cic. de Fin. II,

4, 14. OSANN (p. 7) on Cic. de Re p. I, 1, 1. Sall. Iug. 85, 41 (DIETSCH). RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 437. Hor. (ed. HOLDER-KELLER, I, p. 263; II, p. 420). *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, pp. 1008, 1038, and frequently.

**Iudaea**, not **Iudea**.

BR. 330.

**iugulus**, not **iuglus**.

BR. 130.

**iuniperus**, not **iunipirus**.

BR. 142. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 427.

**Iuppiter**, better than **Iupiter**.

Hor. (ed. HOLDER-KELLER, I, p. 263; II, p. 420).

*Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 19, 10; 61, 5; V, 50, 4. Cf. CORSSEN, *Ausspr.* I<sup>2</sup>, p. 211.

**ius**, Dative **iuri**; but in the formula **iure dicundo**, the Dative, as late as the Empire, still kept the old ending *e*, along with which **juri dicundo** is also found.

BR. 325. NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* I, 193.

**iuventus**, not **iventus**.

Analogous to **iuvare**. See above, § 4. **iventus**, *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 65, 5.

## K.

**K** is an abbreviation for **Kaput**, “Capital,” or “**Kaput legis**”; for **Kaeso**; for **Kalendae**; for **Kalumnia**.

For several other abbreviations, not generally used, see BR. 212, 210. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 429. Hor. (ed. HOLDER-KELLER, II, p. 421). *Cod. Vat. Verin.* II, 1, 42, § 109. *Fasti* in the *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 301 *sqq.*

**Kaeso and Caeso, v. K.**

Caeso, *Cod. Veron. Livii*, III, 11, 6, 9, al.

**Kalendae, better than Calendae.**

BR. 211. CALENDAE, *Fast. Praen. Ian.* 1, 2, 14.

In abbreviating, K simply is to be employed (not Kal., which first becomes frequent after the time of Commodus). Cf. *Cod. Veron. Livii*, VI, 1, 11; for the contrary, see *ib.* 12; V, 9, 1.

**kalumnia**, instead of **calumnia**, may be written in legal expressions.

BR. 208 *sqq.*

**Kaput** may be written, when signifying "capital" and "chapter" (or "paragraph").

BR. 212. The old commentator on Cic. pro Sextio writes "kapite puniendos" (*MAI, Auct. Class.* II, 144).

**Karthago and Carthago.** See above, **Carthago**.

BR. 211.

OSANN (p. 430 - 432) on Cic. de Re p.

**L.**

**labes.** See above, § 15, 3.

**labor, lapsus**, not **labsus**.

BR. 243, 248. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 390.

**lac and lacte**, not **laact**.

BR. 256. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 430.

RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 570 *sqq.*

**lacrima**, not **lacruma**, **lachrima**, **lachryma**.

BR. 118. Cf. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 34, § 157.

*Cod. Veron. Livii*, V, 7, 11; VI, 3, 5. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 450. Hor. (ed. HOLDER-KELLER, I, p. 264; II, p. 421).

**lacuna**, not **lucuna**.

On the occurrence of the umlauted form luc-, cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 430.

**lagoena** and **lagona**, not **lagen a**.

Hor. Serm. II, 8, 41, 81; Epist. II, 2, 134 (HOLDER-KELLER). FL 20. *Jahrb. für Phil.* vol. 93, p. 12.

**lämina**, syncopated **lamna**, and **lämmina**.

E. g. Ov. Met. V, 173; XII, 488. Hor. Carm. II, 2, 2. lammina, Verg. Georg. I, 143 (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 430).

**lancea**, not **lancia**.

BR. 133.

**lanterna**, better than **laterna**.

BÜCHELER and SCHMITZ, *Rhein. Mus.* XVIII, 393; XIX, 301.

**Laodicea**, Λαοδίκεια. See above, § 5, 2.

E. g. Cic. Ep. Fam. XII, 15, 7.

**Acca Larentia**, not **Laurentia**.

*Fast. Praen. Dec.* 23 (= *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, pp. 307, 319, 409). BECKER-MARQUARDT, *Röm. Alt.* IV, 408.

**lateralis**, not **lateraris**.

BR. 257.

**laterculus**, better than **latericulus**.

latericulus, Caes. B. Civ. II, 9 (DÜBNER, II, p. 75, 4).

laterculus was used as early as Plautus (*Poen.* I, 2, 115).

**latericius**, not **lateritius**. See above, § 6, 1.

**lavo**, **lautus**, better than **lotus**.

BR. 206; e. g. Hor. Serm. II, 3, 282 (HOLDER).

**lauretum** and **loretum**.

The latter form occurs in *Fast. Vall. Aug.* 13.

**lautumiae**, not **latomiae**.

For citations in regard to the Roman Lautumiae, see

**BECKER**, *Röm. Alt.* I, pp. 262–269. Cf. *Jahrb. für Phil.* vol. 91, p. 229.

**legitimus**, not the more ancient *legitumus*.

BR. 108, 315. See above, § 17, I.

**lepor** and **lepos**; the first form is preferable.

BR. 45, 277. See above, § 15, 2.

**letum**, not *lethum*.

E. g. Hor. Carm. I, 3, 33 (KELLER); Serm. II, 6, 95 (HOLDER). See *ib.* vol. I, p. 265.

**lēvia**, not *laevis*.

E. g. Hor. Carm. I, 2, 38; 17, 12, al. (KELLER, vol. I, p. 264).

**libet**, *libens*, not the older forms *lubet*, *lubens*.

BR. 118. Cf. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. II, 73, § 295. OSANN (p. 36) on Cic. de Re p. I, 9, 14. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 51, 2, *libenter*. For examples from Horace, see ed. KELLER-HOLDER, II, p. 423.

**libido**, not *lubido*; like *libet*.

BR. 83, 108 *sq.*, 118. E. g. Hor. Serm. I, 2, 33, al. (HOLDER, II, p. 423). *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 44, 1, al.

**lilium**, not *lileum*.

BR. 136, 194.

**lingo**, not *linguo*.

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* IV, p. 243.

**linter** and *lunter*, not *lynter*.

BÜCHELER, *Rhein. Mus.*, XI, 297. FL. 20. BR. 124, 126. Hor. Serm. I, 5, 20; Epist. I, 18, 61 (HOLDER-KELLER).

**linteum**, not *lintium*.

BR. 136.

**Liris.** See above, § 15, 4.

**lis** is the prevailing form of classical times, but we may still employ the old form (*stlis*, not *sclis*) in the judicial phrase “*stlitibus iudicandis*.”

Cf. BR. 214.

**littera**, better than **litera**.

Cic. de Re p. I, 9, 14. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 56, 13. *Fragm. Pal.* XCI, p. 3 a. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* IV, 1891. (Cf. *ib.* I, p. 584.) HENZEN, *Scavi*, pp. 65, 28; 70, 23; 75, 66; and besides in inscriptions. Cf. *Rhein. Mus.* VIII, 229.

**litterula**, like **littera**.

Hor. Epist. II, 2, 7 (KELLER).

**litus**, not **littus**.

Cic. de Re p. I, 17, 29 (OSANN, p. 69). Verg. Aen. III, 75 (RIBBECK). Hor. Serm. II, 3, 205 (HOLDER). Quint. XII, 10, 19 (HALM). HÜBNER, *Jahrb. für Phil.* vol. 77, p. 363.

**locusta** and **lucusta**.

loc-, Varro, L. L., VII, 39. MSS. vary between the two forms; e. g. in Pliny, where SILLIG writes locusta. The female poisoner of the first century is called Locusta in Tac. Ann. XII, 66; XIII, 15; Iuvenal, I, 71, *Pith.*, *Cod. Vind.* 107 (luc-, *Schol. Paris.* 7900). Lucusta in Sueton., Ner. 33 (ROTH). Λουκοῦστα, Dio, Epit. LXIV, 3, 4.

**loquela**, not **loquella**.

BR. 259. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 429.

**loquor**, **loquuntur**, **locutus**.

See above, § 6, II; § 19, I.

**lubet**, v. **libet**.

**lubido**, v. **libido**.

**lucusta**, *v. locusta*.

**lues**, not *luis*.

BR. 147. See above, § 15, 3.

**lunter, lynter**, *v. linter*.

## M.

**maereo**, not *moereo*. Cf. **maeror, maestus**.

Cic. de Re p. II, 37, 63 (OSANN, p. 233). Hor. Carm.

II, 4, 16; Epist. I, 14, 7, al. (KELLER, I, p. 267).

**maeror**, not *moeror*.

Hor. Ars, 110 (KELLER). *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 1202.

**Maesius**, not *Mesius*.

BR. 205.

**maestitia**, not *moestitia*, *v. maestus*.

Liv. III, 43, 7 (*Cod. Veron.*).

**maestus**, not *moestus*.

*Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 43, 7. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or.

II, 47, § 195. Hor. Carm. II, 1, 13; 3, 5; Serm. I, 2, 3; 5, 93; Ars, 105 (KELLER-HOLDER).

**magnō opere** and **magnopere**.

ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 35, § 164; II, 77, § 310.

OSANN (p. 34) on Cic. de Re p. I, 8, 13.

**Maia**, not *Maiia*.

Maiia, it is true, is based upon the pronunciation and occurs often enough, but the grammar discarded it.

BR. 184 *sq.* See above, § 3, 2.

**malacisso**, same as *μαλακίσω*.

BR. 281.

**maledictum** and **male dictum**.

**maledicus**, better than *malidicus*.

**maleficus**, better than **malificus**.

**malevolentia**, better than **malivolentia**.

**malevolus**, better than **malivolus**.

The grammarians preferred the first form with -le-.  
Cf. *beneficus*, *benevolus*. BR. 179. ELLENDT on Cic.  
de Or. II, 17, § 72. RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 562 *sqq.* *mali-*  
*volentia*, Sall. Cat. 3, 2; 12, I. Cf. *malificia*, *ib.* 52, 4;  
Iug. 31, 28; *malificus*, Iug. 17, 6 (DIETSCH).

**malo**, **malle**, not **mallo**.

BR. 262. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 429.

**manceps**, **mancipis**, not the more ancient **mancu-**  
**pis**. So

**mancipium**, not **mancupium**.

BR. 122 *sqq.* *mancup-*, however, is Augustan; KELLER  
on Hor. Epist. I, 6, 39; II, 2, 159. Cf. Serm. II, 7, 3  
(HOLDER). On the other hand, *manciporum*, Sall. Iug.  
44, 5 (DIETSCH).

**manibiae** and **manubiae**.

BR. 109, 119 *sqq.*

**manifestus**, not the archaic **manufestus**.

Verg. Aen. III, 151 (RIBBECK). *manufestus* in Sal-  
lуст; e. g. Iug. 33, 4 (DIETSCH, and cf. vol. II, p. 269).

**manipretium** and **manupretium**, together with **manus**  
**pretium**.

BR. 111, Rem. (Marius Victorinus, ed. KEIL, pp. 10,  
25). *manupr-*, Cic. in Pis. 24, 57. Cf. Cic. in Verr. II,  
I, 56, § 147, where the *Cod. Vat.* gives *manispraetium*.

**manubiae**, *v.* **manibiae**.

**manupretium**, *v.* **manipretium**.

**Marcomani** and (later) **Marcomanni**.

-*mani*, Caes. B. G. I, 51. Tac. Ann. II, 46, al.

*Monum. Ancyrr.* VI, 3. -manni, *Fast. Philocali*, Iul. 30 (= *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 346). Script. Hist. Aug., in many places. Analogous to Alamanni.

**maritimus**, not **maritumus**.

BR. 109. See above, § 17, I.

**marmor**, not the very rare **marmur**; Genitive, **marmoris**.

BR. 84.

**Marsyas**, not **Marsuas**.

BR. 204.

**Masinissa** and **Massinissa**.

Masin-, Cic. de Re p. VI, 9, 9; cf. on the passage, OSANN, p. 360. Sall. Iug. 5, al (DIETSCH). Mäs-, Silius, XVI, 117. Mass-, *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 200, 81.

**materia** and **materies**; in the Plural, better to decline according to First Declension.

BR. 76. On the Sing., see ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 3, § 10.

**Mauretania**, not **Mauritania**.

Sall. Cat. 21, 3 (DIETSCH). In inscriptions, e. g. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* II, 1120; *Corp. Ins. Rh.* 163.

**maximus**, not **maxumus**.

BR. 108 *sqq.*, 321. See above, § 17, I.

**Megalensia** and **Megalesia**.

BR. 268. Megalensia, *Fast. Praen.*, Apr. 4.

**membranacius** and **membranaceus**, not **membranatius**.

BR. 219. See above, § 6, I.

**mensor**, not **mesor**.

BR. 267.

**mercennarius**, not **mercenarius**.

Hor. Serm. II, 6, 11; Epist. I, 7, 67 (HOLDER-KELLER). Cf. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 4, 8. Quintil. XII, 1, 25. For the opposite, *Cod. Vat.* Verrin, II, 1, 43, § III (ed. Tur. II, 1, pp. 163, 449; cf. *ib.* 5, 21, § 54, p. 397). *FL.* 20.

**Messalla**, better than **Messala**.

KELLER on Hor. Ars, 371. Cf. Serm. I, 10, 85 and 6, 42 (HOLDER).

**Mettus** and **Mettius**, not **Metus**, **Metius** (name of the Alban, cf. *Liv.* I, 23 *sq.*).

**Méttos**, Dionys. Cf. RITSCHL on Quint. I, 5, 12 in *Rhein. Mus.* XXII, 602. Verg. Aen. VIII, 642 (RIBBECK).

**Mezentius**, not **Mezzentius**.

BR. 281 *sq.* Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 453.

**mille**, Plur. **milia**, better than **millia**.

BR. 260 *sq.* 332. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 13, 8; 20, 7, al.; V, 32, 3. *Fragn. Pal.* XCI, p. 2, b. millia, milliarium also occur, and are supported by inscriptions as well as by MSS. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 429. Hor. (ed. HOLDER-KELLER, II, p. 428). milliarium, *Fast. Praen.* Apr. 25; *Fast. Amit.* Iun. 24.

**millies** and **milies**, better than **milliens**, **miliens**.

BR. 269. See above, § 17, II. miliens, *Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 4, 13.

**minimus**, not **minumus**.

BR. 109, III. See above, § 17, I.

**misceo**, **mixtus**, better than **mistus**.

-xt-, Hor. (ed. KELLER-HOLDER). Verg. Aen. VII, 661 (RIBBECK). Sall. Iug. 57, 5. Cic. Tusc. V, 15, 45. Cf. admixtis, *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 57, 9. permixtus, Verg. Aen. X, 238, where the Veronian palimpsest reads permis(tus).

**moles.** See above, § 15, 3.

**monumentum** and **monimentum**. The first form is the more usual.

BR. 108, 119. OSANN (p. 181) on Cic. de Re p. II, 14, 26. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 10, 6 (monum-). RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 450. Hor. Carm. I, 2, 15; III, 30, 1 (KELLER); Serm. I, 8, 13 (HOLDER).

**Mucius**, not **Mutius**.

On the bad spelling (with the *t*) of MSS., see ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 23, § 105; 25, § 113. Cf. the Register of Names of the *Corp. Ins. Lat.*

**mūcus** and **mūccus**.

Catull. 23, 17. *muccus*, Plaut. Most. 1109 (RITSCHL). **muletrum**, not **multrum**.

Hor. Epod. 16, 49 (KELLER).

**multa**, not **muleta**.

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 586. Cf. OSANN (p. 171 *sq.*) on Cic. de Re p. II, 9, 16.

**multaticius**. See above, § 6, I.

**multo, -are**, not **muleto**.

*Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 67, 5.

**multotiens**, better than **multoties**.

BR. 269. See above, § 17, II.

**mundities, munditia**, not **mundicies, -cia**.

Hor. Carm. I, 5, 5; Epist. II, 1, 159 (KELLER). BR. 218.

**murena**, not **muraena**.

Hor. Serm. II, 8, 42 (HOLDER).

**murra** is the Latin form for *μύρρα*, not **myrrha**.

E. g. Verg. Aen. XII, 100 (RIBBECK). So *murreus*, Hor. Carm. III, 14, 22 (KELLER). Fluor-spar is also called *murra*, not *myrrha*, *murrha*.

**murreus**, *v. murra*.

**murtetum** and **myrtetum**.

Hor. Epist. I, 15, 5 (KELLER). Cf. Verg. Georg. II, 112 (RIBBECK).

**myrrha**, **myrrheus**, *v. murra*.

**myrteus**, *v. myrtus*.

**myrtum**, not **murtum**.

BR. 204. Cf. Verg. Georg. I, 306 (RIBBECK).  
**myrtus**, not **murtus**; so, **myrteus**.

In the Augustan age, the genuine Latin spelling murt- was in a measure supplanted by the Greekish myrtus ( $\mu\rho\tau\sigma\sigma$ ), without the former being altogether discarded. Cf. Verg. Aen. VI, 443 (RIBBECK), and *Prol. in Verg.* p. 453.

## N.

**nae**, *v. ne*.

**naenia**, *v. nenia*.

**namque**, not **nanque**.

BR. 265. E. g. Hor. Serm. I, 3, 36 (HOLDER), al.  
Cf. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* II, 1293, 5.

**nancisor**, **nactus**, better than **nanctus**.

BR. 270. Cic. de Re p. I, 9, 14; 10, 16 (OSANN, p. 43). *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 64, 6. nanctus, *Fragm. Vat. Sall.* III b, 10 (Hermes, V, 404). RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 434. Hor. Carm. III, 11, 41; Epist. I, 15, 38 (KELLER).

**narratio**, **narrare**, not **naratio**, **narare**.

BR. 272. Cf. OSANN (p. 26) on Cic.-de Re p. I, 4, 8.  
**narus** and (oftener) **gnarus**.

Cicero, Or. 47, 158, regards narus as the true form. In Ciceronian MSS., gnarus is found. E. g. Cic. Or.

4, 14. Brut. 64, 228. Cf. OSANN (p. 297 *sq.*) on Cic. de Re p. III, 35, 47. BR. 272.

**natus**, *v.* **gnatus**.

**naviter**, *v.* **navus**.

**nausea** and **nausia**.

KELLER on Hor. Epod. 9, 35.

**navus**, better than the older form **gnavus**.

Hor. Epist. I, 1, 24; 6, 20; 18, 90 (KELLER). OSANN (p. 298) on Cic. de Re p. III, 35, 47.

**ne**, particle of affirmation, not **nae**.

Lambinus, as early as his day, observed: "omnes libri veteres habent hanc particulam sine diphthongo scriptam." — Cic. ed. Tur. (2d), II, 2, p. 1173 (BAITER).

**neglegentia**, not **negligentia**;

**neglego**, not **negligo**; **neglego** better than **nec-lego**.

BR. 145, 214. FL. 19. OSANN (p. 312) on Cic. de Re p. IV, 1, 1. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 12, 7; 22, 4; V, 8, 2; 46, 3; 51, 4, 7.

**negotior**, **negotiator**, not **negocior**;

**negotium**, not **negocium**; like **otium**.

E. g. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 44, 5; 51, 10; V, 8, 3. Cic. de Re p. I, 18, 30. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 587.

**nemorensis**, better than **nemoresis**.

BR. 332.

**nenia**, not **naenia**.

Hor. Carm. II, 1, 38; 20, 21; III, 28, 16; Epod. 17, 29; Epist. I, 1, 63 (KELLER). Cic. de Leg. II, 64, 62.

**nequiquam**, better than **nequicquam** (which is also correct).

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 436. Hor. Carm. I, 3, 21;

- 15, 13 and 16, where KELLER writes nequiquam. Cf. Serm. II, 7, 27; Epist. I, 3, 32 (HOLDER-KELLER).
- Sall. Cat. 20, 2, nequiquam (DIETSCH; cf. also vol. II, p. 284). *Cod. Veron.* Livii has nequiquam, IV, 25, 8; 55, 5, 8; 56, 10; V, 6, 10; 7, 3; but necquic(quam), IV, 12, 3; 25, 9. Cf. NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* II, 642 sq. RITSCHL, *Neue Plaut. Excuse*, I, 57 sq.

**ningo**, not **ninguo**.

BR. 129.

**nitor**, **nisus** and **nixus**.

Priscian considers nisus as regular, but allows nixus also in X, 48 (HERTZ, I, p. 537; cf. IX, 18, I, p. 461). Diomedes insists on nisus; "sed veteres (e. g. *Vergilius*) immutantes nixus declinant." He distinguishes between enisus, "to strive," and enixus, "to bear," "to bring forth" (as children, etc.). nixus, e. g. Cic. in *Verr.* II, 5, 33, § 86, = Quintil. IX, 4, 104. Verg. *Aen.* X, 736; XII, 398. The substantive has likewise both forms; nisus, Cic. *de Deor.* *Nat.* II, 45, 117; nixus, Verg. *Georg.* IV, 199. -x- and -s-, *Aen.* III, 37 (RIBBECK).

**nomisma**, not **numisma** (*νόμισμα*).

Hor. *Epist.* II, 1, 234 (KELLER).

**nongenti**, not **noncenti**.

BR. 214.

**nonnunquam**, like **nunquam**.

**nosco**, not the archaic **gnosco**.

**novendialis** and **novemdialis**.

KELLER on Hor. *Epod.* 17, 48.

**Novensides** and **Novensiles**.

BR. 250 *sq.*

**novicius.** See above, § 6, I.

**nubes**, not **nubis** in the Nom. Sing.

BR. 147, 149. See above, § 15, 3.  
**nubo**, **nupsi**, **nuptum**.

BR. 243, 247. See above, § 7, I, 3.  
**nummus**, not **numus**.

Hor. Serm. I, 1, 67, 73, 96; 2, 133, al. (HOLDER, II, p. 434). *Cod. Vat.* Verrin. II, 1, 52, § 137. FL. 21.

**nuncius**, *v. nuntius*.

**nunquam** and **numquam**.

Both forms were used; the first was preferred in the grammar of the Empire. BR. 264 *sq.* Cf. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 4, § 13. The *Cod. Vat.* Cic. de Re p. has numquam (see OSANN, p. 141); also the *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 63, 9. Hor. ed. HOLDER-KELLER, I, p. 274; II, p. 434.

**nunquis**, **numquis** (like **nunquam**), or **num quis**.

BR. 265. E. g. Hor. Serm. I, 2, 69; 4, 136; 9, 6 (HOLDER).

**nuntio**, not **nuncio**.

**nuntius**, not **nuncius**.

Cic. de Re p. I, 10, 15. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 38, 4. Hor. Carm. I, 10, 6, al. (KELLER). FL. 21. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 587.

## O.

**obedio**, *v. oboedio*.

**obedo**, **obesus**, better than **obēssus**.

The last form is found in Vergilian MSS. (RIBBECK,

*Prol. in Verg.* p. 445). Cf. Hor. Epod. 12, 3; Epist. I, 15, 40 (KELLER).

**obicio**, better than **obiicio**. See above, § 20, II.

**obliquus**. See above, § 4.

**oboedio**, not **obedio**.

Cic. de Re p. III, 19, 41 (OSANN, p. 291). Sall. Cat. I, 1 (DIETSCH). Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 26, 12; V, 3, 8. FL 22.

**obp-**, *v. oppeto*.

**obscenus**, better than **obscaenus**; not **obscoenus**.

The original form was *obscaenus*; it is derived from *ob(s)* and *caenum* ("filth"). "obscenus ab *obs* et *canendo vel caeno vel ἀπὸ τοῦ κουροῦ*, unde *inquino*" (Priscian, IX, 54 = HERTZ, I, p. 489). The Varroonian derivative, *obscaena* (de L. L., VII, 96), also favors the *ae*. But the weakening of *ae* into *e* occurred in *obscaenus* as in *caenum*, and in the former word this took place earlier and was more general (see *caenum*, above). *Rhein. Mus.* I, 445 (new series). Horatian MSS. invariably have *obscenus*. Epod. 5, 98; Serm. I, 2, 26; 8, 5; Epist. II, 1, 127 (KELLER-HOLDER). So, Verg. Georg. I, 470; Aen. IV, 455 (RIBBECK). Tac. Ann. XV, 37. Cf. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. II, 59, § 242.

**obscurus**, not **opscurus**.

See above, § 7, I, 2.

**observo**, like **obscurus**.

**obses**, like **obscurus**.

opses, BR. 331.

**obsideo**, like **obscurus**.

opsideo, BR. 305, Rem.

**obsidio**, *v. obsideo*.

opsidio, BR. 305, Rem. and 331.

**obsonium** and **opsonium** (*ἀψώνιον*).

**obsonare** (-ari) and **opsonari** (*ἀψωνεῖν*).

Hor. Serm. I, 2, 9; II, 2, 41; 7, 106 (HOLDER, who prefers obs-).

**obstipesco**, **obstipui**, better than **obstupesco**.

**obstip-**, RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* pp. 451, 390 (Aen. II, 774; V, 404). There is manuscript authority for *i* and *u* in Cic. de Div. II, 23, 50, where **obstup-** is given by Codd. *Voss.* 86; *Vindob.* 182 (corrected reading). **obstup-**, Cic. ad Att. V, 21, 7.

**obsto**, not **opsto**.

BR. 244, 296. See above, § 7, I, 2.

**obtempero**, not **optempero**.

BR. 295 sq., 333. See above, § 7, I, 2. **opt-**, *Cod. Vat.*

Verrin. II, 1, 47, § 124.

**obtineo**, not **optineo**.

BR. 247. See above, § 7, I, 2 (cf. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 588).

**odiosus**, not **odiussus**.

BR. 275. Cf. *formosus*, and see above, § 9, III.

**odor**, not **odos**.

Cf. BR. 109.

**offerо**, **obtuli**, not **optuli**. See above, § 7, I, 2.

**olitor**, v. **holitor**.

**olus**, v. **holus**.

**onero** ("to load"), not **honero**; like **onus**, **onus-tus**.

Hor. Serm. I, 10, 10; Epist. I, 18, 46 (HOLDER-KELLER).

**onus**, not **honus**; like **onustus**.

Hor. Carm. I, 9, 2; Serm. I, 6, 99, 106; 9, 21, al.

(KELLER-HOLDER). Cf. *Cod. Vat.* Verrin. II, 2, 55, § 138. Gellius, II, 3.

**onustus**, not **honustus**.

Verg. Aen. I, 289 (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 421). Hor. Serm. I, 1, 47; II, 2, 77; Epist. I, 7, 18 (HOLDER-KELLER). Cf. *onus*.

**opilio**, better than **upilio**.

BR. 86 *sq.* Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 437.

**oppeto**, **oppono**, and compounds of like kind, not **obp-**.

See above, § 20, I, 8.

**optimus**, not the more ancient **optumus**.

BR. 108, 116, 321.

**Orcus**, not **Orchus**.

BR. 288, 292. Cf. Hor. Carm. I, 28, 10, al. (KELLER, vol. I, p. 275).

**ordeum**, *v.* **hordeum**.

**ōrichalcum** ("yellow copper"), not **aurichalcum**.

Verg. Aen. XII, 87. Hor. Ars, 202. Cicero wrote orichalcum (*De Off.* III, 23, 92). Plautus (*Mil.* 660, *Ps.* 688, ed. RITSCHL) and late Latinists have the form aurichalcum with a play upon aurum. Cf. OSANN (p. 279) on *Cic. de Re* p. III, 19, 29.

**ostium**, not **osteum**.

BR. 136.

**Otho**, not **Oto**.

BR. 287, 290. Hor. *Epod.* 4, 16 (KELLER).

**otiori**, like **otium**.

Hor. Serm. I, 6, 128 (HOLDER). Cf. *otium*.

**otiosus**,

**otium, not o ci um, ociosus.**

*Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 30, 1; 31, 1, al. *Cic. de Re p.* I, 1, 1; 4, 7, al. *Hor.* (ed. KELLER-HOLDER, I, p. 275, al.). FL. 23.

## P.

**paedor, paedidus**, better than ped-.

FLECKEISEN, *Jahrb. für Phil.* vol. 83, p. 574.

**paelex**, better than pelex; not pellex.

*Hor. Carm.* III, 10, 15; 27, 66. *Epod.* 3, 13; 5, 70 (KELLER). *Quintil.* III, 10, 6 (HALM). Cf. BR. 205 sq., 263. paelicatus, *Cic. pro Scauro*, 6 (*Cod. Ambros.*, *Auct. Class.* II, 292). FL. 23.

**Paeligni, not. Peligni.**

*Hor. Carm.* III, 19, 8; *Epod.* 17, 60 (KELLER). HALM on *Cic. in Vatin.* ed. 2, *Tur. II*, 2, p. 999. Cf. BR. 206. FL. 24. *Jahrb. für Phil.* vol. 85, p. 110.

**paene, not pene nor poene.**

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 1009. ELLENDT on *Cic. de Or.* I, 3, § 10. *Cic. de Re p.* I, 4, 7; 7, 12; 15, 23; II, 20, 35 (OSANN, p. 193). *Hor. Carm.* II, 13, 21 al.; *Serm. I*, 2, 101; 5, 72; *Epist. I*, 10, 3 al. (HOLDER-KELLER).

**paenitet, not poenitet.**

OSANN (p. 302) on *Cic. de Re p.* III, 35, 47. MAI on *Cic. pro Tullio*, 7 (*Auct. Class.* II, p. 338). *Hor. Carm.* III, 24, 50; *Epod.* 11, 8 (KELLER); *Serm. I*, 2, 77; 6, 89 (HOLDER). pen-, *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 67, 5; IV, 58, 10; V, 27, 14.

**paenula, not penula.**

*Hor. Epist. I*, 11, 18 (KELLER). FL. 24. Cf. BR. 205 sq.

**paenulatus**, **paenularius**, like **paenula**.  
**paetus**, not **petus**.

Hor. Serm. I, 3, 45 (HOLDER). So also the proper name, e.g. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 258.

**Palilia**, *v.* **Parilia**.

**pallium**, not **palleum**.

BR. 136 *sq.*, 193 *sq.*

**palumbes**, better than **palumbis** in the Nomin. Sing.

BR. 147, 148. See above, § 15, 3.

**pando**, **pan di**, **passum**, not **pan sum**.

BR. 268. E. g. Hor. Serm. I, 8, 24 (HOLDER).

**Panhormus**, **Panhormitan i**, better than **Panor mus**.

SCHNEIDER, Gramm. I, 192. Cic. in Verr. II, 2, 26, § 63 (ZUMPT); 49, § 120 al.

**Parilia** and **Palilia**.

The first form was preferred in the grammar of the Empire. BR. 258.

**Parnāsus**, **Parnāsius**, not **Parnass-**.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 444.

**parricida**, **parricidium**, better than the old form **pāri cida**, **pāricidūm**; not **patricid -**.

-rr-, Hor. Carm. III, 29, 8 (KELLER). Cic. pro Mil. 7, 17; pro S. Rosc. 25, 70; in Verr. II, 5, 66, § 169; pro Sest. 52, 111, al. Quintil. VII, 2, 2. Priscian, I, 33 (= HERTZ, I, p. 26), explicitly attests the *rr*. The form *paricida* is archaic; cf. Festus Pauli, s. v. *parrici(di) quaestores* (MÜLLER, p. 221). *paricida*, Sall. Cat. 14, 3; 31, 8; 51, 25; 52, 31; Hist. II, 41, 3 (DIETSCH). Cf. OR. 5497.

**parvulus**, not **parvolus**. See above, § 4.

**patricius**, not **patritius**.

BR. 218 *sq.* See above, § 6, I.

**paulatim**, like **paulus**.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 429. Hor. Epist. II, 1, 46; 2, 164 (KELLER).

**paulisper**, like **paulus**.

**Paullus** and (less good) **Paulus** (proper name).

BR. 262, 332. Cf. Hor. Carm. I, 12, 38; IV, 1, 10 (KELLER).

**paululum**, like **paulus**.

**paulus** was preferred in the grammars to **paullus**, which is also theoretically correct.

BR. 262. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 429. Hor. (ed. HOLDER-KELLER, I, p. 277; II, p. 439). Cic. de Or. I, 14, § 61; 22, § 99; II, 34, § 150 al. (ELLENNDT). Cod. Vat. Verrin. II, 1, 46, § 120. The *Cod. Veron.* Livii has paulus.

**pedententim** and **pedetemptim**.

Analogous to *tentare*, *temptare*. Cf. ELLENNDT on Cic. de Or. I, 21, § 97. Cornif. ad Herenn. I, 6, 9 (KAYSER, p. 10, 1). Quintil. V, 7, 20 (HALM).

**pedisequus**, not **pedissequus**.

BR. 95. Cic. de Or. I, 55, § 236 (ELLENNDT).

**peiero**, better than **peiuro**, not **periuro**.

Hor. Serm. II, 3, 127 (HOLDER); cf. peiero, e. g. Carm. II, 8, 1 (KELLER). On periuro, see *Jahrb. für Phil.* vol. 91, p. 227.

**peiurus**, *v.* **periurus**.

**pelex**, **pellex**, *v.* **paelex**.

**Peligni**, *v.* **Paeligni**.

**penarius** (from *penus*), not **pinarius**.

BR. 141.

**pene**, *v. paene*.

“**pennas avium** (‘feathers, wings’), **pinnas muro-rum** (‘pinnacles, battlements’) dicimus.”

This dictum of the old grammar we have to retain, although the distinction is neither etymologically sound, nor is it always practically true. Cf. *bipennis*. Quintil. I, 4, 12. BR. 142 *sq.* RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 441 *sq.*; particularly, Aen. VI, 15. *pinna* is preferred by KELLER, Hor. Epist. I, 20, 21; II, 2, 50; and in Carm. II, 2, 7 al. (vol. I, p. 278.). *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 1463.

**penula**, *v. paenula*.

**penuria**, not **paenuria**.

Hor. Serm. I, 1, 98 (HOLDER). *Monum. Ancyrr.* I, 33. *paenuria*, Sall. *Iug.* 48, 4 (*Cod. Par. Sorb.* 500; DIETSCH, vol. II, p. 298).

**percontatio** and **percontator**, not **percunctatio**.

See *percontor*.

Cic. de Or. II, 80, § 327 (ELLENDT). Hor. Epist. I, 18, 69 (KELLER).

**percontor**, better than **percunctor**.

Cic. de Or. I, 21, § 97 al. (ELLENDT). Sall. Cat. 40, 2 (DIETSCH). Hor. Serm. I, 6, 112, al. (HOLDER, vol. II, p. 440). (*per)cunctatus*, *Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 32, 8. *Rhein. Mus.* VIII, 226.

**percrebresco**, not **percrebesco**.

*Cod. Vat.* Cic. *Verr.* II, 2, 23, § 56 (after HALM, 2d ed. Tur. II, 1, p. 454). Cf. ZUMPT on Cic. *Divin.* 4, 12.

**peredo**, **peresus**, better than **perēssus**.

Like *adedo*, *obedo*.

**peregre** and **peregri**; the latter only in the signification, “abroad.”

RIBBECK, *Partikel*, p. 2. BÜCHELER, *Rhein. Mus.* XV, 444.

**perennis**, not **peremnis**.

Cic. de Re p. VI, 23, 25 (OSANN, p. 406).

**periuro**, *v. peiero*.

**periurus** and **peiurus**.

Hor. Carm. I, 35, 26; III, 3, 27; II, 34; 24, 59 (KELLER); Serm. II, 3, 164; 5, 15 (HOLDER). *Rhein. Mus.* XXI, 588.

**perlego**, not **pellego** nor **pelligo**.

Assimilation occurs, so too does the umlaut (*pelligo*), but we must regard *perlego* as the regular form of imperial times. BR. 145. Cf. Verg. Aen. VI, 34 (RIBBECK). *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 589.

**perluceo**, not **pelluc-**. Like *perlego*.

**pernicies**, not **pernities**, nor **pernecies**.

Cf. Sall. Cat. 18, 7 (DIETSCH). *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 25, 4. Hor. Carm. II, 13, 4; III, 5, 16; Serm. I, 4, 130; Epist. I, 15, 31 (HOLDER-KELLER).

**pertaesus**, not **pertisus**.

E. g. Livy, III, 67, 7 (*Cod. Veron.*).

**pessimus**, not the more ancient **pessumus**.

BR. 118.

**petorritum**, not **petoritum**.

Hor. Serm. I, 6, 104; Epist. II, 1, 192 (HOLDER-KELLER). Cf. *Jahrb. für Phil.* vol. 93, p. 167.

**Phraates**, **Phrates**, and **Phrahates**.

Phraates, Hor. Epist. I, 12, 27 (KELLER). Phrahates, Carm. II, 2, 17 (*ib.*). Phrates, *Monum. Ancyra*.

**pigneraticius**, not *-itius*.

BR. 219. See above, § 6, I.

**pignus**, Gen. **pignoris** and **pigneris**.

BR. 104. Cf. Cic. de Or. III, 1, § 4 (ELLENDT). **pignora** Augustus, *Monum. Ancyra*. VI, 5.

**pilleus, pilleum**, not **pileus, pileum**.

FL. 25. Cf. *pilleolus*.

**pilleolus**, not **pileolus**.

Hor. Epist. I, 13, 15 (KELLER). Cf. *pilleus*.

**pinna**, *v. pennā*.

**plausor**, better than **plosor**.

Hor. Epist. II, 2, 130. The reading varies in the Ars, 154 (KELLER).

**plaustrum**, not **plostrum**.

BR. 206. Cic. in Verr. I, 20, 53 (ZUMPT). *Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 40, 9. **plostra**, Hor. Serm. I, 6, 42 (HOLDER, in loc.). *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 590.

**plebeius**, Gen. **plebei**, better than **plebeii**; Nom. Plur. **plebei**, Dat. and Abl. **plebeis**, better than **plebeii**, **plebeiis**.

E. g. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 25, 11; 56, 3; V, 2, 13.

See above, § 14, 2.

**plebes**, collateral form of **plebs**, not **plebis** in the Nom. Sing.

BR. 147, 148. E. g. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 18, 11. **plebs**, not **pleps**.

BR. 242, 246, 331. Cf. Hor. Epist. I, 1, 59 (KELLER).

*Cod. Veron.* Livii reads **plebs**, III, 21, 4; 29, 8 al; **pleps**, IV, 7, 8; 54, 8.

**poenio**, *v. punire*.

**poenitet**, *v. paenitet*.

pölen<sup>t</sup>a, not pulenta.

BR. 82.

**Pollio**, better than **Polio**.

BR. 260. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 429. Hor. Carm. II, 1, 14 (KELLER); Serm. I, 10, 42, 85 (HOLDER).

**Polycletus** and **Polyclitus**.

OTTO as quoted by OSANN (p. 467 *sq.*) on Cic. de Re p. See above, § 5, 2.

pomeridianus, *v.* postmeridianus.

pomerium, not pomoerium.

BR. 330. Cf. RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 551 Rem. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 52, 15.

**Pomptinus**, not **Pontinus**.

Cic. de Or. II, 71, § 290 (ELLENDT). Cf. the names of the tribes in inscriptions.

**pontifex**, not the older form **pontufex**.

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 590.

**Poplicola**, *v.* **Publicola**.

**Porcius**, not **Portius**.

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 590. See above, § 6, I.

**porphyreticus**, not **purpureticus**.

BR. 204. The latter is formed after the analogy of the common word *purpura* = πορφύρα. Cf. KELLER on Hor. Carm. IV, 1, 10. FLECKEISEN, *Jahrb. für Phil.* vol. 93, p. 11.

**Porsenna** and **Porsena**, with the collateral form **Porsinna**, **Porsina**.

Porsenna, Verg. Aen. VIII, 646 (RIBBECK). Florus, I, 4, 10 (HALM). Porsēna, Hör. Epod. 16, 4 (KELLER); cf. LACHMANN, *in Lucr.* p. 37. On Porsinna and Porsina, cf. WEISSENBORN, *Liv.* II, 9.

**Portunus**, not **Portumnus**.

*Fast. Vall., Amit. August. 17* (three times).

**postmeridianus** and **posmeridianus**.

On the first form, see ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. III, 5, § 17; on the second, RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 549 (on Cic. Or. 47, 157). On **pomeridianus**, *v. post meridiem*.

**post meridiem**, not the apocopated **po meridiem**.

The latter form is mentioned by Quintilian (IX, 4, 39) as a peculiarity of an older date. But Quintilian makes no reference to the passage in Cic. de Or. 47, 157, and his language cannot, therefore, be regarded as establishing a Ciceronian pomeridianus instead of postmeridianus (or posmeridianus).

**postquam**, not **posquam**.

On the form posquam, see RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 548 *sqq.*, 772. Hor. Epist. I, 10, 37 (KELLER); cf. HOLDER on Serm. II, 3, 18, 171.

**praeco**, not **praecho**.

BR. 282.

**praegnans** and **praegnas**, Gen. **praegnantis**.

Verg. Aen. VII, 320; X, 704 (RIBBECK). Hor. Carm. III. 27, 2 (KELLER).

**praesaepis**, **praesaepia**, better than **praesep-**.

Cf. saepio. FL. 28. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 446. Hor. Epist. I, 15, 28 (KELLER).

**praestolor**, not **praestulor**.

BR. 79.

**praesum**, **praeest**, **praeeram**, **praeessem**, **praeero**,  
not **praest**, etc.

Like desum. BR. 325. Cf. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 51, 2, 4, 10; V, 8, 9, 12 al. *Fast. Praen.*, April. 28.

**praeverto**, not **praevorto**. Like **verto**.

**prehendo** and **prendo**.

BR. 286 *sq.*

**prelum**, not **praelum**.

Hor. Carm. I, 20, 9. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 385 *sq.*

**prétiūm**, not **precium** nor **praetium**.

BR. 328 (cf. 207). Hor. Serm. I, 2, 37 al. (HOLDER).

MAT, *Auct. Class.* II, pp. 393, 399.

**privilegium**, not **primilegium**.

BR. 266.

**pro** (Interjection), not **proh**.

Hor. Carm. III, 5, 7 (KELLER).

**proelium**, not **praelium**.

Cf. Hor. Serm. II, 7, 98 al. (HOLDER). *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 61, 12; 62, 6 al.: on the contrary, *ib.* 61, 2. *Fast. Cap.*, ann. 536. — *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 435. *Monum. Ancyra*, IV, 43.

**proicio**, better than **proiicio** (see above, § 20, II).

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 591.

**proles**, not **prolis** in Nom. Sing.

BR. 147. See above, § 15, 3.

**promiscue**, not **promisee**.

BR. 129 *sq.* Cf. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. III, 19, § 72.

**promo**, **prompsi**, **promptum**.

BR. 248. E. g. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 22, 1; V, 3, 1.

**promunturium**, not **promontorium**.

BRAMBACH, *Rhein. Mus.* XXIV, 536 *sq.*

**pronuntiare**, like **nuntiare**.

Cf. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 15, § 66.

**prooemium**, not **pro hoemium** nor **prohemium**.

Cic. Verrin. II, 1, 43 § III. Quintil. IV, 1, 2 (HALM) : “*prohoemium A(mbros.) B(amb. and Bern.) ut fere semper.*” Quintilian derives the word from *οἶμην* or *οἶμος*. Cf. BR. 207.

**prorsus**, not the old forms **prorsum**, **prosum**.

Cf. rursus. RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 263. *prosus*, Quintil. XII, 10, 38 (HALM). BR. 273.

**proscaenium**, not **proscenium**.

Like *scaena* (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 387). *Corp. Ins. Lat.* II, 183.

**protinus**, better than **protoonus**.

BR. 141 – 143. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 43, 7. Cf. RIBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 442. Hor. Carm. III, 3, 30; Serm. II, 5, 21; Epist. I, 12, 8; 18, 67 (HOLDER-KELLER). Quintil. IV, 3, 5 (HALM). On *protoonus*, v. RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 245.

**provincia**, not **provintia**.

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 591.

**proximus**, not the more ancient **proxumus**.

BR. 108 *sq.* Cf. *ib.* 126, 280, 315.

**ptisanarium**, v. *tisanarium*.

**Ptolomaeus**, **Ptolomaïs** is the Latin form for *Πτολεμαῖς*, *Πτολεμαῖς*.

Cf. BR. 105. FLECKEISEN, *Jahrb. für Phil.* vol. 93, pp. 4, 5, 244; *ib.* vol. 95, pp. 22, 750. In careless pronunciation and in plebeian Latin, the P also fell away (*Tolomaeus*). Cf. *tisanarium*.

**pubes**, better than **pubis** in the Nom. Sing.

BR. 146, 149. See above, § 15, 3.

**Publicola**; the older forms are **Poplicola**, **Puplicola**.

Cf. OSANN (p. 217) on Cic. de Re p. II, 31, 53. *Publ., Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 8, 2; VI, 1, 8 (cf. *publicus*).  
*Pupl-*, Hor. Serm. I, 10, 28 (HOLDER).

**publicus**, not the archaic forms *poplicus*, *puplicus*.

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 591. Cf. e. g. *Cornif. ad Herenn.* I, 12, 22 (KAYSER, p. 20, 1).

**pulcher**, not *pulceer*.

BR. 287 *sqq.* RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 424. Hor. (ed. HOLDER-KELLER, I, p. 282; II, p. 446). *Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 27, 12.

**pulenta**, *v. polenta*.

**punire**, not the archaic *poenire*.

Cf. OSANN (p. 262) on Cic. de Re p. III, 9, 15.  
**purpura**, *v. porphyreticus*.

**putesco** and **putresco**.

Hor. Serm. II, 3, 119, 194 (HOLDER). Cic. de Fin. V, 13, 38 (MADVIG).

**Pythagorēus**, not *Pythagoraeus*; more modern is *Pythagorius*.

Cic. de Re p. I, 10, 16 (OSANN, p. 466). Cf. above, § 5, 2.

## Q.

**Q.** as an abbreviation, stands for the praenomen **Quintus**, which in republican times was spelled *Quinctus*.

Like *Quinctia*, *Quinctilis*, etc.

**quadriduum**, not *quatriiduum*.

FL. 25. (RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 265.) E. g. Sall. Iug. 54, 1 (DIETSCH). On the contrary, Fronto (ed. NABER, p. 281).

**quadrupedans**,

**quadrupes**, and

**quadripedans**, **quadripes**.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 450.

**quaero**, **quaesivi**, **quaesiisti**,

**quaesisti**, etc. See above, § 19, II.

**qualiscumque**, like **quicumque**.

**quamquam** and **quanquam**.

BR. 263, 265. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* II, 1359, 8. **quamq-**,

*Cod. Vat. Cic. de Re* p. I, 4, 7; 44, 68 (OSANN, p. 141).

*Cod. Veron. Livii*, IV, 12, 8 al. Cf. *Hor. Serm.* I, 1, 24;

II, 1, 23; 2, 41; *Epist.* II, 1, 124 (HOLDER-KELLER — cf. vol. I, p. 282).

**quanto opere** and **quantopere**.

ELLENDT on *Cic. de Or.* I, 35, § 164. OSANN on *Cic.*

*de Re* p. I, 8, 13; and see above, *magnopere*.

**quatenus** and **quatinus**.

BR. 141, 143. The manuscript readings in Horace rather favor *quatenus* (*Serm.* I, 1, 64; 3, 76; II, 4, 57; *Carm.* III, 24, 30 — KELLER-HOLDER).

**quattuor**, better than **quatuor**.

BR. 332. Cf. ELLENDT on *Cic. de Or.* II, 83, § 339.

*Fragm. Vat. Sall. Hist.* I a, 20. OSANN (p. 258) on *Cic.*

*de Re* p. III, 8, 12. MAI, *Auct. Class.* II, 389. *Cod.*

*Veron. Livii*, IV, 27, 4. *Fragm. Pal. Livii*, XCI, p. 1 b.

*Hor. Serm.* I, 3, 8 al. (HOLDER). *Monum. Ancyrr.* II, 17.

**quem ad modum**, **quem ad modum**, not **quem amodum**.

**quemammodum** in the *Cod. Vat. Verrin.* II, 1, 41,

§ 106, al. The separation into three words is favored by

ELLENDT on *Cic. de Or.* I, 2, § 5.

**queo**, **quivi**, etc. See above, § 19, II.

**quiverit**, *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 24, 9.

**querela**, better than **querella**.

BR. 259. "querella is favored by MAI, *Auct. Class.* II, 388, and by the Vergilian codices (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 429); also by KELLER (vol. I, p. 283) on Hor. Epist. I, 12, 3; Ars, 98.

**querimonia**, not **queremonia**.

Hor. Carm. I, 13, 19; II, 20, 22; III, 24, 33; Ars, 75 (KELLER).

**quicquam**, *v. quisquam*.

**quicquid**, *v. quisquis*.

**quicumque**, better than **quicunque**.

BR. 265. Hor. (ed. HOLDER-KELLER, I, p. 284; II, p. 449). *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 12, 6; 27, 3; IV, 13, 3; 22, 1. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* II, 1088, 4; 1094, 3, 10.

**quidam**, Accusative **quendam**, not **quemdam**.

See above, § 9, II.

**quidquam**, *v. quisquam*.

**quidquid**, *v. quisquis*.

**Quinctia**, **Quinctius**, must be written in the names that are familiar to us from the history of the Roman Republic; on the contrary, the family names familiar to us from the history of the Empire, have the more modern form **Quintia**, **Quintius**, along with the older Quint-.

This rule is supported by Livian manuscript authority, for the old names are generally written by him with the *ct*, according to the *Codex Veronensis*, III, 12, 3, 8; 21, 8 al. IV, 8, 1; cf. on the contrary, III, 12, 2; 26, 9; 26, 11; IV, 7, 10; 17, 10. Examples of the *ct* are to be found in *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 592. The form Quint- arose in

the last years of the Republic, and became very general under the Empire, without the older form being entirely discarded; cf. RITSCHL, *Tesserae*, 34 (*Transactions of the Bavarian Academy*, X, 324).

**Quinctilis** and **Quintilis**, name of the month.

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 592. RITSCHL, *Tesserae*, 34 (*Transact. Bav. Acad.* X, 324); cf. Cic. de Re p. I, 16, 25. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 32, 1.

**Quinctilius** and **Quintilius**.

Like Quinctilis and Quintilia.

**Quinctus**, see Q. as an abbreviation.

**Quintilianus**, not **Quinetilianus**, name of the rhetorician.

Cf. RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 779; *Tesserae*, 34 (*Transact. Bav. Acad.* X, 324). Quinct- from 39 A. D., HENZEN, *Scavi*, p. 6.

**quisquam**, neuter **quicquam**, better than **quidquam**.

BR. 254. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 8, § 30. OSANN (p. 99) on Cic. de Re p. I, 32, 48. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 27, 2 al.; V, 6, 11, 12; 33, 1. *Fragm. Vat.* Sall. IV a, 14 (*Hermes*, V, 405). Hor. (ed. HOLDER-KELLER, I, p. 284; II, p. 450). Cf. quisquis.

**quisque**, **quidque**, not **quicque**.

ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 32, § 145; 35, § 162; cf. I, 8, § 30.

**quisquis**, neuter **quidquid** and **quicquid**.

BR. 254. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 8, § 30. OSANN (p. 99) on Cic. de Re p. I, 32, 48. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 20, 6. quicquid is favored by the weight of Ms. authority in Horace (see the passages in HOLDER-KELLER, I, p. 284; II, p. 450). LACHMANN, *in Lucr.* 340.

**quom**, *v. cum*.

**quor, v. cur.**

**quotannis, not quodannis.**

The first form is in accordance with the old grammar ; quodannis occurs often besides in inscriptions and MSS.

Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 398.

**quotidie, v. cottidie.**

**quotiens, better than quoties.**

BR. 269. See above, § 17, II. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 593. Cic. de Or. II, 30, § 130; 32, § 137 (ELLENDT). Cf. OSANN (p. 266) on Cic. de Re p. III, 10, 17. Cic. Divin. in Caecilium, 14, 45 (ZUMPT, p. 31). RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 434. Hor. Carm. I, 5, 5; IV, 2, 26 al.; Epist. I, 18, 45, 104; II, 1, 55 (KELLER).

**quotienscumque, better than quotiescumque.**

Like quotiens. Cic. de Or. I, 27, § 123 (ELLENDT).

Cf. OSANN (p. 266) on Cic. de Re p. III, 10, 17. *Monum. Ancyrr.* IV, 28.

**quum, v. cum.**

## R.

**raeda, better than reda; not rheda.**

FL. 25. *Jahrb. für Phil.* vol. 85, p. 109. Hor. Serm. I, 5, 86; II, 6, 42 (HOLDER).

**Raetia, Raeti, not Rhaet-.**

Hor. Carm. IV, 4, 17; 14, 15 (KELLER); and in inscriptions; e. g. *Corp. Ins. Rh.* p. 385. HENZEN, *Scavi*, p. 75.

**recido, reccidi, better than recidi.**

reccidi, e. g. Cic. de Re p. II, 8 (MAI, *Auct. Class.* I, 147; cf. OSANN, p. 478). LUC. MÜLLER, *De re metr.*

p. 361. The Funeral Oration on Turia\* (I, 15) gives *reccidisse*. Cf. *refero*, *reperio*, *repello*.

**recipro** and **recupero**; the first form is preferable to the second.

BR. 321. *recuperandae*, Sall. *Iug.* 29; 3. *recipera-tum*, *Liv.* III, 18, 10; V, 51, 3; together with *recupe-rare*, V, 49, 3; *recuperata*, V, 51, 3; VI, 2, 5 (*Cod. Veron.*). *reciperas*, *Cic. Ep. ad Fam. VI*, 10, 1 (*Palimp. Taur.*). *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 593. *Monum. Ancyrr.* V, 34. *redarguo*, not the archaic *redergus*.

BR. 77.

**redemptor**, not **rede-mtor**; *v. redimo*.

E. g. *Hor. Carm.* III, 1, 35; *Epist.* II, 2, 72 (KELLER). *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 593.

**redeo**, **redii**, etc. See above, § 19, II.

**redimo**, **redemi**, **redemptum**.

BR. 248 *sq.* *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 593.

**rēduco**, not **redduco**.

Cf. *Hor. Serm.* II, 3, 294; *ib.* 191 (HOLDER). LUC. MÜLLER, *De re metr.* p. 362.

**refero**, **rettuli**, not **rētuli** (the former being the favorite form in MSS.).

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* gives *t* and *tt*, I, p. 593. *rettulit*, *Act. Triump.* ann. 532 (*ib.* p. 458); HENZEN, *Scavi*, p. 42 *sq.*; *Cod. Veron.* *Livii*, III, 61, 11; 68, 5; IV, 17, 8; V, 20, 2; together with *retul-*, *ib.* III, 43, 6; IV, 34, 6. Cf. ELLENDT on *Cic. de Or.* II, 25, § 100. OSANN (p. 478) on *Cic. de Re p.* KELLER on *Hor. Carm.* II, 1, 28. LUC. MÜLLER, *De re metr.* p. 361.

\* This oration was published by THEODOR MOMMSEN in the *Transactions of the Berlin Academy*, 1863. — TR.

**Regium, not Rhegium.**

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 593. *Cod. Vat.* Verrin. II, 2, 22, § 54; 23, § 55, 56; cf. MAI, *Auct. Class.* II, p. 416; ZUMPT, in *Verr.* p. 981. *FL.* 26.

**reicio, better than reiicio.**

See above, § 20, II. E. g. *Cod. Vat.* Verrin. II, 2, 24, § 59; 25, § 61. (MAI, *Auct. Class.* II, p. 458.) *BR.* 201, Rem.

**religio, not relligio.**

*Cic. de Re* p. I, 2, 2; 15, 23, 24. *Cod. Vat.* Verrin. II, I, 46, § 120. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 50, I, 7; 51, 4; 52, 10 al. Cf. *ib.* V, 40, 10. *LUC. MÜLLER, De re metr.* p. 361.

**religiosus, like religio.**

**relinquo**, Third Pers. Plur. **relinquunt**, not **relin-**  
**cunt**, or **relinquont**.

See above, § 6, II; § 19, I. **relincunt**, *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 63, 4.

**reliquiae, better than relliquiaæ.**

Cf. *reliquus*. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 1009, 1016; *relliquiae*, *ib.* 1051. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 430 (*Aen.* I, 30). *LUC. MÜLLER, De re metr.* p. 361.

**reliquus, not rellicus, relicus.**

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 206, 151; IV, 1668. *Tab. Malac.* 63. *Cic. de Re* p. I, 4, 7; II, 11, 12. *Sall. Fragm. Vat. Hist.* I a, 12. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 6, 15; 40, 1; *Fragm. Pal.* XCI, 2 b. *reliquis*, *Fragm. Vat. Cic. pro Rab.* I (MAI, *Auct. Class.* II, p. 370). *relicus*, *Fragm. Med. Cic. pro Flacco*, 11 (MAI, *ib.* p. 8). *Fragm. Taur. Ep. ad Fam.* VI, 9, 2. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 21, I. Cf. LACHMANN, in *Lucr.* p. 305.

**renuntio, v. nuntio.**

**repello**, **reppuli**, not **repuli**.

**reperio**, **repperi**, not **reperi**.

Like *refero*, *rettuli*. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. II, 25, § 100. LUC. MÜLLER, *De re metr.* p. 361. Cf. *repperies* in *Cod. Vat. Verrin.* II, 1, 42, § 109.

**reprehendo** and **reprendo**.

BR. 286. Cf. *Cod. Vat. Verrin.* II, 1, 42, § 108. Cic. de Re p. IV, 5, 5 (OSANN). Examples from Horace, ed. KELLER-HOLDER, II, p. 453.

**res publica**, not to be written together **respública**.

Cf. OSANN (p. 14) on Cic. de Re p. I, 3, 4. The special meaning "state" requires no distinction in the way of writing the word.

**reeses**, not **resis** in the Nom. Sing.

BR. 147.

**restinguo**, not **restingo**.

E. g. Hor. Serm. I, 5, 76 (HOLDER).

**retracto**, not **retrecto**.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 387.

**revertor**, not **revortor**; like **verto**.

**Rhegium**, *v.* **Regium**.

**rhombus**, not **rombus**.

Hor. Epod. 2, 50 (KELLER); Serm. I, 2, 116; II, 2, 42, 48, 49, 95; 8, 30 (HOLDER).

**Riphaei**, not **Ripaei**.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* pp. 424, 425.

**robigo**, not **rubigo**.

BR. 85 *sq.* Hor. Carm. III, 23, 7 (KELLER); Serm. II, 1, 43 (HOLDER).

**robur, roboris, not rob or.**

BR. 84; cf. *ib.* 4, 45. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 437 *sq.*  
**rotundus, not the collateral form rutundus.**

rutundus arose through regular vowel change, but was probably peculiar to the prevailing plebeian speech. It is found, e. g. in the *Codd. Paris.* 7900\* *Emmer.*, Hor. Epist. I, 100; *Monac.* 14685, Hor. Ars. 323; *Voss.* 84, *Vindob.* 189 (prim. man.), Cic. de Deor. Nat. II, 46, 117. Cf. LACHMANN, *in Lucr.* 96.

**rupes; see above, § 15, 3.**

**rursum, rursus, not rusus, russus.**

BR. 273, 332. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 444 *sq.*  
Hor. Serm. I, 3, 28; II, 3, 268 al. (HOLDER). RITSCHL,  
*Opusc.* II, 262 *sq.*, 544.

## S.

**saeculum, not seculum.**

\* FL. 27. In MSS., e. g. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 20, 5.  
Cic. de Re p. II, 10, 18; de Leg. I, 6, 19, and often.

**saepes, not sepes.**

FL. 28. Ms. authority in RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 446. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, VI, 2, 10, 11. Cf. saepio, and see above, § 15, 3.

**saepio, saepsi, saeptum, not sep-.**

FL. 28. In regard to Ms. authority, cf. OSANN (p. 88, where his decision is wrong) on Cic. de Re p. I, 26, 41. Cic. de Or. I, 9, § 36; 32, § 142 (ELLENDT). Sall. Hist. I, 41, 15 (DIETSCH). *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 19, 10; 44, 4; VI, 2, 9. Tac. Ann. XIV, 44. Examples from inscriptions in *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 594.

**saeta**, not **seta**.

**saetosus**, not **setosus**.

E. g. Hor. Epod. 17, 15 (KELLER). Cf. RIBBECK,  
*Prol. in Verg.* p. 414.

**saevio**, not **sevio**.

**saevitia**, not **sevitia**.

**saevus**, not **sevus**.

BR. 204. Sev- is also found in manuscripts. Cf. Hor.  
Serm. I, 4, 49 al. (HOLDER). Tac. Ann. XIV, 45.

**Sallentini**, better than **Salentini**.

Verg. Aen. III, 400 (RIBBECK). Cic. pro S. Rosc.  
46, 133 and elsewhere.

**Sallustius**, not **Salustius**.

In inscriptions, e. g. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* IV, p. 252.  
**sanguinolentus** and **sanguinulentus**.

Sanguinol-, Cornificius ad Her. IV, 39, 51. Ovid.  
Her. 3, 50 al.; together with sanguinul-, Ov. Fast. IV,  
844 al. Examples in CORSEN, *Ausspr.* II<sup>2</sup>, 145.

**sarcio**, **sarsi**, **sartum**; not **sarsum**.

BR. 276.

**Sardanapāllus**, better than **Sardanapālus**.

Cic. Tusc. V, 35, 101 (BAITER). Cf. OSANN (pp. 305,  
510) on Cic. de Re p.

**sario**, better than **sarrio**.

FLECKEISEN, *Jahrb. für Phil.* vol. 97, p. 212.

**sarisa**, better than **sarissa**; so *σάρισα*, together with  
*σάρισσα*.

*σάρισα*, in *Thes. Gr.* (ed. DINDORF) s. v. *σάρισσα*.  
FORCELLINI was the first to suggest the spelling **saris**.

**satrapaea**, better than the later form **satrapia** (*σατρα-*  
*πεῖα*). See above, § 5, 2.

Curtius, V, 6, 44, where MÜTZELL decides for *satrapea* (I, p. 394, = HEDICKE, p. 75, 31).

**satura** and the later form **satira**, not **satyra**.

*satura*, in Hor. Serm. II; 1, 1; 6, 17 (HOLDER). Cf. Quint. IX, 2, 36; 3, 9; X, 1, 93, 95, where HALM reads *satura*. Iuvenal, 1, 30.

**scabillum** and **scapillum**.

BR. 241.

**scaena**, not **scena** (*σκηνή*).

*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 594. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 387. Hor. (ed. HOLDER-KELLER, II, p. 456). ELLENDT decides incorrectly on Cic. de Or. II, 46, § 193.

**scaenicus**, like **scaena**.

**sceptrum**, not **seaeptrum** (*σκῆπτρον*).

E. g. Verg. Aen. IX, 9. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* IV, 1939. Cf. BR. 205.

**scida**, not **scheda** (*σχίδη*).

BR. 291.

**scribo**, **scripsi**, **scriptum**, not **scribsi**, **scribtum**.

See above, § 7, I, 3. *scribti*, e. g. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 8, 4.

**scripulum**, not **scriptulum**.

BR. 256.

**sebum**, not **sevum**.

BR. 239.

**secius**, v. **setius**.

**sed**, not **set**.

BR. 253 *sq.* Cf. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 11, § 48. OSANN (p. 15) on Cic. de Re p. I, 3, 4. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 38, 4; IV, 22, 3; 27, 4, al. Cf. IV, 23, 3; V,

32, 7. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 398. Hor. Serm. I, 1,  
27, al. (HOLDER).

**sedes**, not **sedis** in the Nom. Sing.

BR. 146–149. See above, § 15, 3.

**seiunx**, not **seiuux**.

BR. 270.

**Seleucea** and (more modern) **Seluecia**.

OTTO as quoted in OSANN (p. 468) on Cic. de Re p.

See above, § 5, 2.

**semestris**, not **semenstris**.

Like **trimestris**. E. g. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 206, 92, 102.  
**semēsus** and **semēssus**.

Verg. Aen. III, 244 (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 445).

Hor. Serm. I, 3, 81; II, 6, 85 (HOLDER).

**semustus**, better than **semiustus**.

Verg. Aen. III, 578; V, 697; XI, 200 (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 446).

**sepulcrum**, better than **sepulchrum**.

BR. 288 *sq.* Cf. Cic. de Or. I, 34, § 157 (ELLENDT).

De Leg. II, 24, 61 (VAHLEN, pp. 119–124). RIBBECK,  
*Prol. in Verg.* p. 424. HOLDER and KELLER write *ch* in  
Hor. (vol. I, p. 289; II, p. 457). *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I,  
p. 595.

**sequor**, Third Pers. Plur. Pres. Indic. **sequuntur**; Perf.  
**secutus**.

Not **sequontur**, **sequutus**, or **secuntur**. The latter form  
is frequent in good MSS.; e. g. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III,  
30, 1. Hor. Serm. I, 6, 108, al. (HOLDER). See above,  
§ 6, II; § 19, I.

**servus**, not **servos** (see above, § 4; § 14, 1).

**sescenti**, not **sexcenti**.

**sesc-**, *Monum. Ancyra*. I, 19; III, 25; *Cod. Vat. Cic.*

*de Re p.* I, 37, 58 (ed. OSANN, p. 119). Cf. MAI, *Auct. Class.* II, p. 389. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 62, 8. RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 657.

**setius**, not **secius**.

FL. 28. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 446. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 595.

**sibilare**, not **sifilare**.

BR. 240. E. g. Hor. Serm. I, 1, 66 (HOLDER).  
**sibilus**, not **sifilus**; *v. sibilare*.

**simulaerum**, not **simulachrum**.

ELLENDT on Cic. *de Or.* I, 34, § 157.  
**singillatim**, not **singulatim**.

*singillatim* only is general, at least in standard writers. FLECKEISEN (29) cites in proof, Cic. in Caec. Div. 15, 20 (cf. ZUMPT, p. 36). Cic. Verr. II, 3, 20, § 53; 42, § 100 al.

**Siren**, not **Seren** (*Σειρῆν*).

BR. 142. Cf. Hor. Serm., II, 3, 14; Epist. I, 2, 23 (HOLDER-KELLER).

**sobrius**, not **sobreus**, nor **sober**.

BR. 136, 85 *sq.* E. g. Hor. Serm. II, 3, 5 (HOLDER).  
**sodalicius**. See above, § 6, I.

**solacium**, not **solatium**.

E. g. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 51, 1. FL. 30. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 446. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* II, 1094, 12.

**solea**, not **solia**.

BR. 133. Cf. Hor. Serm. I, 3, 128 al. (HOLDER).

**solium**, not **soleum**.

BR. 136 *sq.*  
**sollemnis**; not **sollennis**, nor **sollempnis**.  
Sall. Cat. 22, 2 (DIETSCH). *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III,

29, 5 ; V, 50, 7 ; 52, 11. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 285, xxiv.  
*Verg. Aen.* XII, 193 (RIBBECK). *Hor. Carm.* IV, 11.  
 17 ; *Epist.* I, 1, 101 ; 18, 49 ; II, 1, 103 (KELLER).  
 HENZEN, *Scavi*, p. 65.

**sollers**, not **solers**.

Sall. *Iug.* 96, 1 (DIETSCH). *Hor. Carm.* IV, 8, 8 ; *Ars*,  
 407 (KELLER).

**sollertia**, not **solertia**.

Like *sollers*. E. g. Sall. *Iug.* 7, 7 (DIETSCH).

**sollicito**, **sollicitudo**, not **solicit-**.

E. g. *Cod. Veron. Livii*, III, 20, 8, al. *Corp. Ins. Lat.*  
 I, 1008.

**sonnulentus**, better than **sonnolentus**,

is attested by MSS. of Appuleius and Solinus (CORSSEN,  
*Ausspr.* II<sup>2</sup>, 146). Cf. *sanguinolentus*, *vinolentus*, *formi-*  
*dulosus*.

**sonipes**, not **sonupes**.

BR. III.

**spatior**, not **spacior**.

**spatium**, not **spacium**.

E. g. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 1220.

**spondēus** and **spondiūs**.

Quint. I, 10, 32 ; IX, 4, 97, 98, 102 (HALM).

**stellio**, not **stelio** nor **stillio**.

BR. 260. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 429.

**stillicidium**, not **stilicidium**.

LACHMANN, whose view is erroneous, gives citations,  
*in Lucr.* p. 33.

**stillio**, v. **stellio**.

**stilus**, not **stylus**.

E. g. *Hor. Serm.* I, 10, 72 ; II, 1, 39 (HOLDER).

**stlata** (*stlatarius*), not **sclata**.

BR. 214.

**stlis**, *v. lis*.

**strues**. See above, § 15, 3.

**stuppa**, **stuppeus**, not **stupa** nor **stippa**.

Verg. Aen. V, 682 (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 451), al.  
**suadela**, not **suadella**.

BR. 259 *sq.* Cf. Hor. Epist. I, 6, 38 (KELLER).

**subditicius**. See above, § 6, I.

**subeo**, **subii**, etc. See above, § 19, II.

**subf-**, *v. suff.*

**subicio**, better than **subiicio**.

See above, § 20, II; cf. ELLENDT on Cic. de Or. I, 42,  
§ 189.

**submergo** and **summergo**.

**subministro** and **sumministro**.

**submitto** and **summitto**.

**submoveo** and **summoveo**.

**submuto** and **summuto**.

See above, § 20, I, 10. Cic. Or. § 158. Cf. *ib.* § 93.  
RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 389.

**suboles**, not **subolis**, or **soboles**.

BR. 147. See above, § 15, 3. Hor. Carm. III, 13, 8 ;  
IV, 3, 14 ; Carm. Saec. 17 (KELLER). Cic. Tusc. II, 10,  
23 (BAITER, ed. Tur.).

**subrogo** and **surrogo**.

**subr-**, *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 19, 1, 2. See above, § 20,  
I, 10.

**subsicivus**, not **subsecivus**.

Cic. de Leg. I, 3, 9 ; 4, 13 al. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 200,  
66 (*supsicivo*).

**subsidium**, not **supsidium**.

See above, § 7, I, 2. E.g. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 12,  
4. *Fast. Praen. Apr.* 24.

**subtemen**, and **subtegmen**. The first is the usual form.

Verg. *Aen.* III, 483 (RIBBECK). Hor. *Epod.* 13, 15 (KELLER). *Corp. Ins. Lat.* IV. 1507; *Add.* p. 208.

**subter**. See above, § 7, I, 2.

**subtilis**, not **sutilis**.

Hor. *Serm.* II, 7, 101; *Epist.* II, 1, 242; cf. *Serm.* II, 8, 38 (HOLDER-KELLER). Cic. *de Leg.* I, 4, 13 al.

**subtilitas**, not **suptilitas**.

**supt-**, Cic. *de Re p.* I, 10, 16.

**succedo**, **succinctus**, and like compounds. See above, § 20, I, 10.

Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 389.

**suscenseo**, *v.* **suscenseo**.

**sucus**, not **succus**.

ELLENDT on Cic. *de Or.* II, 21, § 88; 22, § 93. Hor. *Carm.* III, 3, 35; 27, 54 (KELLER).

**Suebi**, **Suebicus**, not **Suev-**.

BR. 332. *Monum. Ancyrr.* VI, 3.

**suffero**,

**sufficio**,

**suffodio**, and like compounds, not **subf-**.

See above, § 20, I, 10.

**Sulpicius**, not **Sulpitius**.

Cf. Cic. *de Or.* II, 23, § 96 *sq.* (ELLENDT). See above, § 6, I.

**sulpur** and **sulphur**, not **sulfur**.

**sulpur** is supported by the better Ms. tradition in

Vergil (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 424), Hor. Epist. I, 15, 7 (KELLER). Cf. Sall. Iug. 57, 5 (DIETSCH). Quintil. I, 6, 22; XII, 10, 76 (HALM).

**sumo, sumpsi, sumptum.**

BR. 248 *sqq.*, 332. Cf. OSANN (p. 181 *sq.*) on Cic. de Re p. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 54, 8. Hor. (ed. HOLDER and KELLER, I, p. 292; II, p. 463). *Feriale Cum., Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 310.

**sumptus, not sumtus, v. sumo.**

E. g. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 4, 5.

**sūpellex, not suppellex.**

**superiacio, not superiicio.**

Cf. Verg. Aen. XI, 625.

**sup-p, not sub p-.** For instance,

**suppedito, not subpedito.**

See above, § 20, I, 10; e. g. Cic. de Leg. II, 27, 67, where the *Cod. B.* give -*bp*-.

**supplex, supplico, not supl-.**

**supplicium, not suplicium.**

E. g. *Monum. Ancyrr.* V, 3; *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 19, 6.

**suppono,**

**supporto,**

**suprimo, and like compounds;** see above, sup-p and § 20, I, 10.

Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 389.

**Suria, v. Syria.**

**sursum, sursus, not susum, susus.**

BR. 273. On the ending, cf. RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 262.

**suscenseo, better than succenseo.**

Cic. Tusc. I, 41, § 99. Ter. Phorm. II, 3, 14. Plaut.

Trin. 1164 (RITSCHL).

**suspicio**, better than **sus pitio**; the latter is probably an independent parallel formation from *suspic(i)atio*.

*suspitio* occurs in good MSS. along with *suspicio*, and since the length of the second syllable did not favor a direct derivation from *suspicio*, I formerly, with FLECK-EISEN and others, put down the form *suspitio* as alone correct (*Rhein. Mus.* XXIV, 539). Yet *suspicio* is so well attested from a time in which the confusion of *ci* and *ti* before vowels had not yet gained ground, that either *suspitio* is incorrect, or two independent formations have arisen; the first one direct from the *c*-stem SPIC, and the other from the supine stem SPIC-T. Cf. HAUPT in *Hermes*, IV, 147.

**syllaba**, not **sillaba**.

BR. 126. Hor. Ars, 251 (KELLER).

**synodus** and **syn hodus**.

Without *h* in Ammian XV, 7, 7; XXI, 16, 18. *h* arises as in Euodus, Euhodus, Euhemerus. Cf. Panhor-mus.

**Syracosius**, not **Syracusius**, Συρακούσιος; but **Syracūsanus**.

Cic. de Or. III, 34, § 139 (ELLENDT); cf. *ib.* II, 13, § 57.

**Syria** and **Suria**.

Both forms belong to the first century of the Empire. The form with *y* came in after the Augustan age, but did not entirely displace the form with *u*. For modern Latin writing, *Syria* is to be recommended as the more correct form.

## T.

**tabes**, not **tab is** in the Nom. Sing.

BR. 147. See above, § 15, 3.

**taeter**, not *teter*; nor yet *taetrus*, *tetrus*.

Cic. de Re p. II, 26, 48; III, 33, 45; cf. OSANN (p. 95) on *ib.* I, 29, 45. Sall. Cat. 52, 13. Hor. Carm. III, 11, 19 (KELLER); Serm. I, 2, 33; 3, 107; 4, 60 (HOLDER). BR. 86.

**tanquam** and **tamquam**.

BR. 332, 263–265. Cf. Cic. de Re p. (ed. OSANN, p. 141 *sqq.*). *Cod. Veron.* Livii reads tanquam, IV, 15, 2; tamquam, III, 21, 5; IV, 58, 10. Hor. (ed. HOLDER and KELLER, II, p. 464).

**tanto opere** and **tantopere**.

Like *magno opere*.

**tantudem**, not **tantumdem**.

BR. 265. Hor. Serm. II, 4, 91 (HOLDER). Cf. the same on Serm. I, 1, 52, 56; 3, 115; II, 3, 237.

**Tarracina**, not **Terracina**.

Sall. Cat. 46, 3. Cic. de Or. II, 59, § 240 (ELLENDT). Cf. RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 540.

**tegmen** and **tegimen**; the latter in the Nom. and Accus. Sing.

Quint. IX, 4, 4. Tac. Ann. II, 21. On *tegimen*, *tegumen*, cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 451.

**temno**, not **tempno**, Perf. **tempsi**.

BR. 248. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 441. Hor. Serm. I, 1, 116; II, 2, 38 (HOLDER).

**temperi** ("timely"), comparative **temperius**, not **tempori**, **temporius**.

RITSCHL in Suet. Vit. Terentii, 507–509 (*Opusc.* II, 257).

**tentare** and **temptare**.

BR. 249. Cic. de Or. I, 21, § 97 (ELLENDT). *Cod. Vat.* Verrin. reads *tempt-*, II, 2, 24, § 59. Cic. de Re p. II, 12,

23 (OSANN, p. 178). Sall. (DIETSCH, II, p. 378). *Cod. Veron* Livii, V, 24, 2. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 441. Hor. (ed. HOLDER and KELLER, I, p. 293; II, p. 464).

**Teresias and Tiresias, *Tēpeōtias*.**

Hor. Serm. II, 5, 1 (HOLDER, who writes Ter-). See above, § 5, 2.

**tergeo (tergo), tersi, tersum, not tertum.**

BR. 276.

**tesqua, not tesca.**

Hor. Epist. I, 14, 19 (KELLER).

**teter, v. taeter.**

**Thalia, better than Thalea.**

Thalea was the form until the Augustan age; Thalia came in during the first century after Christ. Cf. above, § 5, 2.

**thesaurus, not thensaurus.**

thensaurus is the more ancient form. BR. 266. Cf. Sall. Iug. 10, 4; 37, 4; 75, 1 (DIETSCH, who reads thens-). RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 434. Hor. Carm. III, 24, 2 (KELLER); Serm. II, 6, 11 (HOLDER).

**Thrax and Thraex.**

FL 30. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 387. So Thraca, Thraeca, Thracius, Thraecius; Thraessa, Hor. Carm. III, 9, 9 (KELLER).

**thus, v. tus.**

**Thyias, not Thyas.**

Verg. Aen. IV, 302 (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 428).

Hor. Carm. II, 19, 9; III, 15, 10 (KELLER).

**thynnus (*θύννος*), not thunnus.**

Hor. Serm. II, 5, 44 (HOLDER).

**tinea, not tinia.**

BR. 133. Cf. Hor. Epist. I, 20, 12 (KELLER).

**tingo**, not **tinguo**.

BR. 129. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 448. Hor. Carm. II, 14, 27; III, 23, 13; IV, 12, 23 (KELLER, who writes *tinguere*).

**tisanarium**, not **ptisanarium**,

in Hor. Serm. II, 3, 155 (HOLDER). *Jahrb. für Phil.* vol. 93, p. 244.

**tolerabilis**, not **tulerabilis**;

**tolero**, not **tulero**.

BR. 83.

**Tolomaeus**, v. **Ptolomaeus**.

**tondeo**, **totondi**, **tonsum**, not **tosum**.

BR. 268.

**torpedo**, not **turpido**.

BR. 83, 145. Cf. OSANN (p. 10) on Cic. de Re p. I, 2, 2. **totiens**, better than **ties**.

BR. 269; see above, § 17, II. Cf. Cic. de Or. II, 30, § 130; 32, § 137 (ELLENDT). Cic. Divin. in Caec. 14, 45 (ZUMPT). Sall. Iug. 106, 3 (DIETSCH). *Cod. Veron.* Livii reads *totiens*, III, 67, 5. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 434. Hor. Carm. Saec. 23; Serm. II, 3, 194; 7, 70; Epist. I, 1, 6 (HOLDER-KELLER).

**trabs**, not **traps**.

BR. 243, 246. See above, § 15, I.

**traiectus**, not **transiectus**.

*Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 34, 7.

**tralaticius**, not **tralatitius**. See above, § 6, I.

**transicio** and **traicio**, better than **traicio**.

See above, § 20, I, 11; II. *Liv.* XXI, 47 extr.

**transmitto** and **tramatto**.

See above, § 20, I, 11. *tramatto* is the reading in Cic. de Re p. I, 3, 6.

**transnare** and **tranare**.

See above, § 20, I, 11. Hor. Serm. II, 1, 8 (HOLDER).

*Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 33, 11.

**transversus**, not **transvorsus**.

Like *versus*. The older form *transvorsus* is the reading, in Hor., Ars, 447 (KELLER).

**Trasumēnnus**, **Tarsumēnnus**, and **Trasimēnnus** are forms better attested than **Trasumenus**, **Trasimenus**.

RITSCHL in *Rhein. Mus.* xxii, 603–605 (*Opusc.* II, 528, 540). HALM writes *Trasumenus* in *Nepos*, *Hannibal* 4, 3.

**trēceni**, not **triceni** (=“three hundred each”).

BR. 214. *Monum. Ancyrr.* III, 7. Cf. Hor. Carm. II, 14, 5 (KELLER).

**tres**, Accusative **tres** and **tris**.

See above, § 15, 7. Cf. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 54, 4, 8; 55, 3. The Nominative *tris* is also found. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 56, 2. Cf. *ib.* 59, 2.

**tribunicius**, not **tribunitius**.

BR. 218. See above, § 6, I.

**trīceni** = “thirty each.” Cf. **trēceni**.

**tricesimus** and **trigesimus**; not **-ensimus**.

NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* II, 163. Cf. *vicesimus*.

**trimestris**, not **trimenstris**.

-*ens*-, in the rustic calendar, *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 358.

Cf. *semestris*.

**tripartitus** and **tripertitus**.

Liv. XXIII, 16, 8 (ALSCHEFSKI).

**triumpho**,

**triumphus**, not **triumpo**, **triumpus**.

BR. 282, 287. Examples are to be found in Hor., ed.

KELLER and HOLDER, I, p. 295. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 63, 8, 9, II, al.

**tropaeum** and **trophaeum**.

FLECKEISEN, *Jahrb. für Phil.* vol. 101, p. 458 *sq.* tro-  
paea, according to KELLER, is the reading in Hor.  
Carm. II, 9, 19, of the *Cod. Paris.*, A 1, Bern. tropea,  
*Cod. Paris.* φ. ψ. π.; trophea in other places, A 2. Cf.  
Tac. Ann. XV, 18, 1, where *Cod. Med.* reads tropea.

**tundo**, **tutudi**, **tunsum** and **tusum**.

BR. 268. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 435; on tussus,  
cf. *ib.* p. 445.

**turma**, not **torma**.

BR. 85. E. g. Hor. Epist. II, 1, 190 (KELLER).  
**tus**, better than **thus**.

BR. 293. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* pp. 122, 421.  
Hor. Carm. I, 19, 14, al.; Serm. I, 5, 99; Epist. I, 14,  
23; II, 1, 269 (HOLDER-KELLER). HENZEN, *Scavi*,  
p. 37 *sqq.*

**tutela**, not **tutella**.

BR. 259. Cic. de Or. I, 39, § 180 (ELLENDT); cf. *ib.*  
II, 46, § 193. Hor. Serm. II, 3, 218; Epist. I., 103;  
Carm. II, 17, 23, al. (HOLDER-KELLER).

## V=u, v.

On the letters V, U, u, v, see above, § 2.

**vacatio** ("exemption," "immunity"), not **vocatio**.

BR. 71, *sq.* Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 451. E. g.  
Cic. de Deor. Nat. I, 20, 53 (BAITER, p. 383, *ed. Tur.*).  
**vacuus**, not **vocuus**.

BR. 71, 319 *sq.* Cf. Hor. (KELLER-HOLDER, I, p. 296;  
II, p. 468).

**valetudo**, not **valitudo**.

Hor. Serm. II, 2, 88; Epist. I, 4, 10, (HOLDER-KELLER). *Monum. Ancyra*. II, 19. *Valetudo dea*, *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 472.

**vapor**, not **vapos**. See above, § 15, 2.

**vates**, not **vatis** in the Nom. Sing.

BR. 147 *sqq.* See above, § 15, 3.  
**vatillum**, not **batillum**.

Hor. Serm. I, 5, 36 (HOLDER).  
**ubicumque**, better than **ubicunque**.

Hor. Serm. I, 2, 62; Epist. I, 3, 34, and often (KELLER-HOLDER).

**vehemens**, better than **vemens**, not **veehems**.

BR. 285 *sqq.* Cf. *ib.* 283. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 21, 3, al. Cf. *ib.* 19, 4. On *veemens*, cf. Hor. Epist. II, 2, 28, 120 (KELLER).

**vehes**. See above, § 15, 3.

**Vei**, **Veiorum**, **Veis**, better than **Veii**, **Veis**.

See above, § 14, 3. *Veis* is the reading, *Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 4, 10; 46, 4; VI, 4, 5. Cf. *beis*, *ib.* V, 4, 1; 52, 10. *Veis*, *ib.* V, 5, 10.

**velut**, not **velud**.

*Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 34, 7; V, 28, 3, al. Hor. Serm. I, 6, 66; II, 1, 30 (HOLDER).

**venalicius**, **venalis**, not **vaen-**.

**venum do** and **venundo**.

E. g. Sall. *Iug.* 91, 7. Cf. above, § 9, II.  
**venum eo**, **veneo**, not **vaen-**.

E. g. Sall. *Iug.* 28, 1, and often. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 598.

**Vergiliae**, not **Virgiliae**, like **Vergilius**.

*Fast. Venus.* Mai. 7, *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 301.

**Vergilius** is the name of the poet, and is to be so written in Latin.

RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 779 *sqq.*

**Virginius**, not **Virginius**.

RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 780. E. g. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 11, 12, al.

**verres**. See above, § 15, 3.

**verrucosus**, not **verrucoſſus**.

BR. 268.

**versus** (*versum*), not the older **vorsus**.

BR. 101 *sqq.* Cf. *verto*, *vorsus*, *vorsum* in Sallust. The Participle *versis* occurs in *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 43, 6, al. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 598.

**vertex**, not the older **vortex**.

BR. 101 *sq.* Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 436 *sq.* Hor. Serm. I, 8, 6; Epist. II, 2, 4 (HOLDER-KELLER, and vol. I, p. 297). Cf. *verto*.

**verto**, not **vorto**, like **versus**. Sallust has **vorto**.

OSANN (p. 442) on Cic. *de Re p.* For examples from Horace, see in HOLDER and KELLER, I, p. 297; II, p. 470. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 58, 8, al.

**vespere** and **vesperi**.

Cic. *ad Att.* XI, 12, 1; VII, 4, 2. These and other examples are to be found in NEUE, *Lat. Formenl.* II, 672.

**vester**, not the older **voster**.

BR. 101 *sqq.* So too the writers of the Augustan age. *voster* in Sallust.

**veto**, -are, not the older and plebeian **votare**.

Cf. Hor. Serm. I, 10, 56 (HOLDER).

**Veturia and Voturia.**

BR. 101. Cf. *Veturius*, *Cod. Veron.* *Livii*, III, 8, 2.  
*Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 598.

**vicesimus**, more usual than **vigesimus**; not **vicen-**  
**simus**.

See above, § 9, III. *icensimum* is the reading of  
*Cod. Veron.* *Livii*, V, 4, 12. Cf. *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 598.  
*NEUE, Lat. Formenl.* II, 163.

**victima**, not the older **victuma**.

Cf. *Fast. Praen.* Ian. 17, *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 312.  
*HENZEN, Scavi*, pp. 5, 37.

**vilicus**, not **villicus**; but **villa**.

Sall. *Iug.* 85, 39. Cic. *de Re p.* I, 38, 59; V, 3, 5  
(*OSANN*, p. 122). Cf. *MAI* on *Cic. pro Tullio*, 7 (*Auct. Class.* II, 338). Hor. *Epist.* I, 14, 1, 15; II, 2, 160  
(*KELLER*). *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, 1305.

**vinculum and vinclum.**

*ELLENDT* on *Cic. de Or.* I, 45, § 194. *OSANN* on *Cic. de Re p.* I, 3, 5.

**vinea**, better than **vinia**.

BR. 133 - 135, 321. *vinea* in *Cod. Veron.* *Livii*, V, 5,  
6; 7, 2, al. Cf. the rustic calendar, *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I,  
p. 358, Febr. 11; Mart. 11; Dec. 12.

**violentus**, and, perhaps better, **vinulentus**. So **vin-**  
**olentia** and **vinulentia**.

Like *sanguinolentus*; cf. *formidulosus*.

**virectum**, not **viretum**.

Verg. *Aen.* VI, 638 (*RIBBECK*).

**Virgiliae, Virgilius**, v. **Vergiliae, Vergilius**.**Virginius**, v. **Verginius**.

**vivo**, **vivunt**, not **vivont**. See above, § 4; § 19, I.  
**ulcus**, not **hulcus**.

E. g. Verg. Georg. III, 454. The aspirated form was based upon the analogy of ἔλκος (FORCELLINI, s. v.)

**Ulices**, not **Ulysses**.

BR. 79. Cf. Hor. (ed. HOLDER and KELLER, vol. I, p. 299; II, p. 472.) Cic. de Leg. I, 1, 2 (VAHLEN). Cornificius, I, 11, 18, and often (KAYSER).

**umbilicus**, not **imbilicus**.

BR. 123.

**umerus**, not **humerus**.

FL. 31. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 421. Hor. Serm. I, 5, 90, al. (HOLDER, vol. I, p. 299; II, p. 472.) **umidus**, not **humidus**.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 421. Hor. Epop. 12, 10 (KELLER). CORSSEN, *Ausspr.* I<sup>2</sup>, p. 545.

**umor**, not **humor**.

Verg. Georg. I, 43, al. Hor. Carm. I, 12, 29; 13, 6 (KELLER). Cf. *umidus*.

**unguen**,

**unguentum**,

**unguis**, not **ungen**, **ungentum**, **ungis**.

BR. 128 *sq.*; p. x. Cf. e. g. Hor. Serm. II, 3, 228 (HOLDER); Ars, 375 (KELLER, and vol. I, p. 299). *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 599. HENZEN, *Scavi*, p. 70.

**unguo**, **unxi**, and **ungo**.

BR. 127–129. Cf. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 448. Hor., ed. HOLDER-KELLER, II, p. 473.

**universus**, like **adversus**.

**unquam** and **umquam**, like **nunquam**.

Cf. Cic. de Or. I, 4, § 13 (ELLENDT). Cic. de Re p.

(OSANN, p. 141). umquam occurs in the *Cod. Vat. Veron.*, and often in the *Cod. Veron. Livii*; together with unquam, *Liv. III, 12, 3*. RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 431. Hor., ed. HOLDER-KELLER, I, p. 299; II, p. 473.

**vocuus**, *v. vacuus*.

**volaemus**, *a, um* (*volaema pira*), not **volemus**.

Verg. *Georg. II, 88* (RIBBECK).

**Volcanus**, not **Vulcanus**.

BR. 320. Hor. *Carm. I, 4, 8*; *III, 4, 59* (KELLER).

Cf. *Fast. Vall., Pinc. Aug. 23*; *Fast. Venus. Mai 23*, *Corp. Ins. Lat. I*, p. 298 *sqq.* HENZEN, *Scavi*, p. 87.

**volgus**, *v. vulgus*.

**volnus**, *v. vulnus*.

**volo**, **vult**, **vultis**.

According to § 4, § 19, above. E. g. vultis in *Cod. Veron. Livii, III, 21, 4*; *67, 7*.

**volpes**, *v. vulpes*.

**Volsci**, **Volscus**, better than **Vulsei**.

In *Cod. Veron. Livii*, the prevailing form is Volsc-, yet Vulsc- is the reading, *III, 57, 8*; *67, 11*. Cf. *Sall. Hist. III, 37* (DIETSCH, II, p. 72). BR. 320. So

**Volsiniensis**, better than **Vulsiniensis**.

**Voltumna**, better than **Vultumna**.

*Cod. Veron. Livii, IV, 23, 5*; *VI, 2, 2*.

**voltur**, *v. vultur*.

**Volturnus**, better than **Vulturnus**.

Volturnus was the form of the beginning of the Empire; cf. *Fast. Pinc., Pigh., Vall., Aug. 27*, *Corp. Ins. Lat. I*, p. 298 *sqq.*

**voltus**, *v. vultus*.

**voluntas**, not **volumtas**.

On volumtas, see MAI on Cic. *Verrin.* II, 1, 47, § 124 (= *Auct. Class.* II, p. 398).

**vorsus**, *v. versus*.

**vortex**, *v. vertex*.

**vorto**, *v. verto*.

**Vortumnus**, better than **Vertumnus**.

Vortumnus was the form of the first years of the Empire. Cf. Hor. *Serm.* II, 7, 14; *Epist.* I, 20, 1, (HOLDER-KELLER). *Fast. Vall., Amit.*, Aug. 13, *Corp. Ins. Lat.* I, p. 320 *sqq.*

**voster**, *v. vester*.

**Voturia**, *v. Veturia*.

**upilio**, *v. opilio*.

**urbs**, not **urps**.

BR. 242, 246; see above, § 15, 1. Cf. OSANN (p. 164 cf. p. 241) on Cic. *de Re p.* II, 5, 10. urbs, *Cod. Veron.* Livii, III, 68, 3.

**urgeo**, not **urgueo**.

BR. 127, 129. urgeo is found in old MSS. (cf. MAI on *Comment.* in Cic. *pro Mil.* = *Auct. Class.* II, p. 101), together with urgeo (RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 448. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, V, 4, 10; on the contrary, IV, 33, 10). Cf. Hor. *Serm.* II, 3, 30 (HOLDER-KELLER; other examples in the same, vol. II, p. 474).

**utcumque**, better than **utcunque**.

Like *ubicumque*.

**utrimque**, not **utrinque**.

*Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 26, 3, 12; 27, 4. Hor. *Serm.* I, 9, 77; *Epist.* I, 18, 9 (HOLDER-KELLER). Cf. RITSCHL, *Opusc.* II, 457.

**utrobique**, not **utrubique**.

**utrubique**, in Cic. de Re p. III, 35, 48. Cf. Hor. Epist. I, 6, 10 (KELLER).

**utrumque**, not **utrunque**.

BR. 265. Cf. Hor. (ed. HOLDER-KELLER, I, p. 300; II, p. 474).

**uvidus**, not **huvidus**.

RIBBECK, *Prol. in Verg.* p. 421.

**Vulcanus**, *v.* **Volcanus**.

**vulgus**, not **volgus**.

BR. 88, 100. See above, § 4. **volgus** is, however, to be found in Cicero; e. g. de Re p. I, 5, 9.

**vulnus**, not **volnus** (like **vulgus**). E. g. *Cod. Veron.* Livii, IV, 58, 13.

**vulpes**, not **volpes**, like **vulgus**. See above, § 15, 3.

**Vulsci**, *v.* **Volsci**.

**Vultumna**, *v.* **Voltumna**.

**vultur**, not **voltur**, like **vulgus**.

**Vulturnus**, *v.* **Voltumnus**.

**vultus**, not **voltus**, like **vulgus**.

## Y.

**Yacinthus**, **Yllus**, **ymenaeus**, **Ymettus**,  
**ymnos**, **Ypnos**, *v.* **Hy-**.

## Z.

**Zmyrna**, better than **Smyrna**.

Cic. de Re p. I, 8, 13 (Zm- the original reading; Sm- the corrected reading); OSANN on p. 34 (cf. CREUZER, p. 40). Hor. Epist. I, 11, 3 (KELLER).

## READY-REFERENCE TABLES FOR LATIN ORTHOGRAPHY.

LATIN words, which occur frequently in the lower and middle classes of the Gymnasia, and which are often incorrectly written, are here alphabetically arranged according to their proper spelling.

a and ah, Interjection.

abicio, abieci, abiectum, abicere, better than abiicere.

absum, afui, afuturus, afore.

ac before consonants, except h;

atque before vowels and consonants.

adicere, like abicio.

adsimulare.

adulescens, Substantive, "the youth"; adolescens,  
Participle of adolesco.

aedis, better than aedes in Nom. Sing.

ăēnēus, ăēnus and aheneus, ahenus.

aequiperare.

aesculus.

agnoscere and adgnoscere.

alucinari and allucinari, better than halucinari, halluci-  
cinari.

ancora.

antenna and antemna.

antiquus, "old"; anticus, "that is in front."

anulus.

Apulia, Apulus.

arena, see harena.

artus, "narrow," not arctus.

arundo, see harundo.

auctor.

autumnus.

baca.

ballista.

belua.

bos, Gen. Plur. boum, Dat. bubus, better than bobus.

braca, not bracca.

bracegium, not brachium.

Brundisium.

bucina.

caeles.

caelum.

caementum.

caenum, "filth," not coenum.

caerimonia and caeremonia.

caespis.

caestus, "boxing-gloves."

caetra.

causa, not caussa.

cena, not coena.

ceteri.

clipecus, not clupeus, clypeus.

coclea, better than cochlea.

coercere, better than cohercere.

coicio, conieci, coniectum, coicere, better than coniicere.

comissari and comisari.

comminus, not cominus.

como, compsi, comptum.

comprehendere, better than comprehendere.  
condicio.  
conectere.  
coniti.  
conivere.  
coniunx.  
contemno, contempsi, contemptum.  
contio.  
conubium.  
convicium.  
cottidie and cotidie, not quotidie.  
crebrescere.  
culleus, culleum.  
cum, Preposition and Conjunction.  
cumba, not cymba.  
cumque = et cum, and in compounds, like quicumque.  
cypressus.  
cynus.  
  
damma, not dama.  
defatigo and defetigo.  
deicio, deieci, deiectum, deicere, better than deiicere.  
delenire, not delinire.  
demo, dempsi, demptum.  
depecisci and depacisci.  
deprehendere and deprendere.  
derigere, "to lay straight," "to place in a particular direction"; dirigere, "to move or place in different directions."  
describere, "to copy," "to describe"; discribere, "to divide."  
designare, "to mark out"; dissignare, "to arrange," "to contrive."

detrectare and detractare.

deversorium.

deus, Plur. dii, diis and di, dis.

dicio.

dilectus, "military levy."

dinosco, better than dignosco.

dirigere, see derigere.

discidium, not dissidium.

describere, see describere.

dissignare, see designare.

eculeus, better than equuleus.

ei, not hei, Interjection.

eicio, eieci, eiectum, eicere, better than eiicio.

emo, emi, emptum.

epistula.

erus, era, erilis, not herus, etc.

exsilmus, exsul, exsto, and the like.

faenum, "hay," not foenum.

faenus, "usury," not foenus.

farcio, farsi, fartum.

fecundus.

fetialis, not fecialis.

fetus, not foetus.

fides and fidis, "string of musical instrument."

foenum, foenus, see faenum, faenus.

foetus, see fetus.

formidulosus.

genetivus.

genetrix.

genitor.

glaeba, better than gleba.

Hadria.

haedus, not hoedus.

halucinari, see alucinari.

harena, better than arena.

hariolari.

harundo, better than arundo.

haud and haut ; hau also before consonants.

haveo and aveo.

hedera, better than edera.

helluari and elluari.

here and heri, "yesterday."

hice, haece, hoce (strengthened form of hic, haec, hoc),  
not hicce, etc. ; compounded with the interrogative ne,  
hicine, etc. \*

hiems.

holus, better than olus.

ilico.

immo.

inclitus and inclutus.

incho, better than inchoo.

indutiae.

inicere, like abicic.

intellegere.

internecio, better than internicio.

is, Plural ii, iis.

Iuppiter.

Karthago and Carthago.

lagoena and lagona.

lanterna.

lautumiae.

lautus, better than lotus.

letum, not lethum.

lēvis, not laevis.

libet, libido, not lubet, etc.

linter and lunter.

littera, better than litera.

litus, not littus.

maereo.

maestus.

manibiae and manubiae.

mercennarius.

mille, Plur. milia.

mixtus, better than mistus.

multa, not muleta, "a fine."

mundities, not mundicies.

murena, not muraena.

murra, not myrrha.

myrtum, myrtus.

nanciscor, nactus, better than nanctus.

ne, affirmative particle, not nae.

neglegere.

negotium.

nenia, not naenia.

nequiquam, better than nequicquam.

nummus.

nunquam and numquam.

nuntiare, nuntius.

obicere, like abicio.

oboedire.

obscenus.

obstipesco, better than obstupesco.

olus, see holus.

otium.

paene.

paenitet.

paenula.

Parnasus.

parricida, parricidium.

paulus, paulatim, paulisper.

peierare.

peiurus and periurus.

"*pennas avium, pinnas murorum dicimus.*"

penuria.

percontari.

percrebrescere.

pernicious.

petorritum.

pignus, pignoris and pigneris.

pilleus, pilleum.

plaustrum, not plostrum.

pomerium, not pomoerium.

praesaepis, praesaepia.

prehendo and prendo.

pregium.

pro, not proh, Interjection.

proelium.

proicio, proieci, proiectum, proicere, better than proiecto-

promo, prompsi, promptum.

promunturium.

protinus.

pulcher.

quadriduum.

quamquam and quanquam.

quattuor.

quicumque, better than quicunque.

quisquam, quicquam.

quisquis, quidquid.

quotidie, see cottidie.

quotiens.

quum, see cum.

raeda.

recido, reccidi.

redemptor.

refero, rettuli.

reicere, like deicio.

religio.

reliquus.

repello, reppuli, repulsum.

reperio, repperi, reportum.

saeculum.

saepire.

saeta.

saevire, saevus.

satira and satura.

satrapea.

scaena, not scena.

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sepulcrum.  
sescenti.  
setius, not secius.  
singillatim, not singulatim.  
solacium.  
solemnis.  
sollers.  
spatium.  
stilus.  
subicere, like abicio.  
suboles.  
subsiccivus.  
sucus.  
sulpur and sulphur.  
sumo, sumpsi, sumptum.  
supellex.  
supplex.  
supplicium.  
suscensere.  
suspicio, better than suspitio.  
syllaba.  
  
taeter.  
tanquam and tamquam.  
tantundem.  
tegmen and tegimen in the Nom. and Accus., tegm- better in the remaining cases.  
temperi, temperius.  
tentare and temptare.  
thesaurus.  
tingere.  
totiens.

transicio, transieci, transiectum, transicere, and trai-  
cio, traieci, traiectum, traicere, better than traiicere.  
trecenti, "300 each."—  
triceni, "30 each."  
tropaeum and trophyeum.  
tus.

ubicumque, better than ubicunque.

vehemens, better than vemens.

venum do and venundo.

venum eo and veneo.

vespere and vesperi.

vilicus.

umerus, not humerus.

umor, umidus.

unguere, unguentum.

unquam and umquam.

urgeo, not urgueo.

utrimque, not utrinque.

vulgus, not volgus; so

vulnus, vulpes, vultur, vultus.

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Abbreviations : C.=Gaius. Cn.=Gnaeus. K.=Kalen-  
dae.

Adjectives in -icius, e. g. tribunicius, not -itius.

Declension of Nouns in -aius, -eius : (1) Gen. Sing. -aii,  
-eii, usually contracted into -ai, -ei; (2) Nom., Dat.,  
and Abl. Plur. -aii, -aiis, -eii, eiis, also usually con-  
tracted into -ai, -ais, -ei, -eis.

The forms in -aii, -aiis, -eii, eiis are in accordance with the general rule of the Second Declension, but it is better to contract them as did the ancients usually ; e. g. Gaius, Gai, Gaio ; Pompeius, Pompei, Pompeio ; Plural, Pompei, Pompeis ; Vei, Veis.

THE END.



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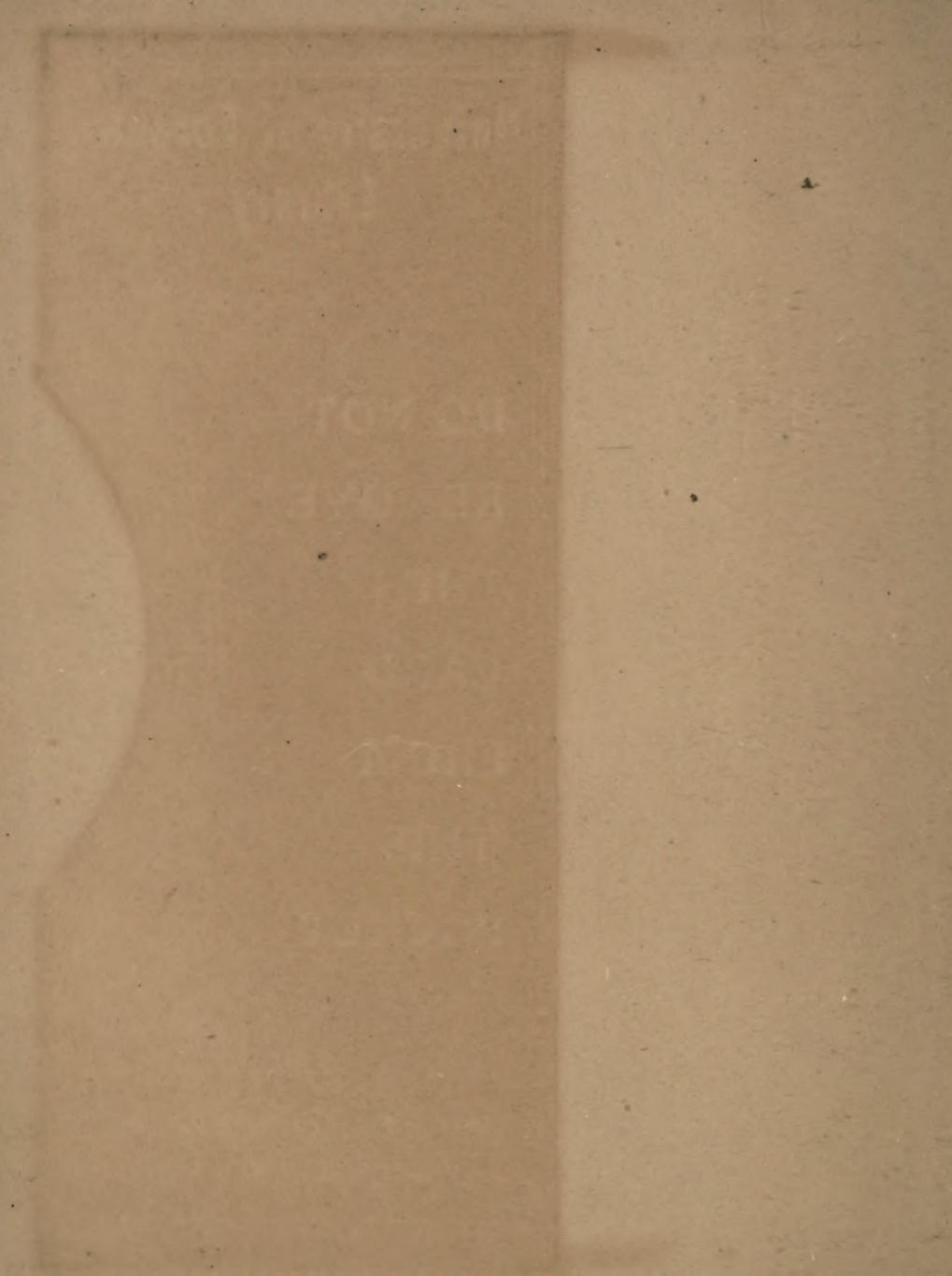
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